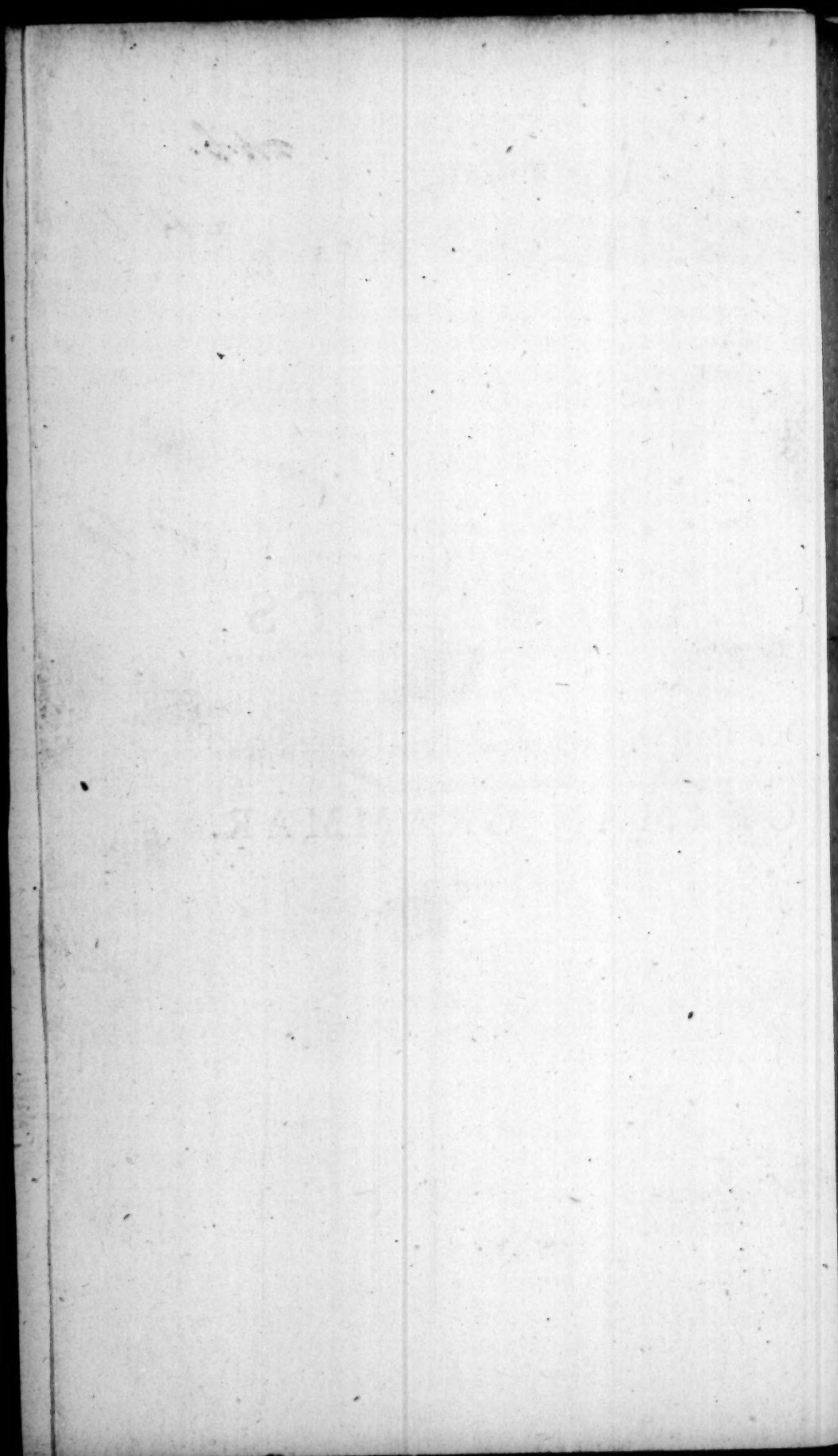


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THE
ELEMENTS
OF
GERMAN GRAMMAR.



1826.
H.C. 18

THE
ELEMENTS
OF
GERMAN GRAMMAR,

BY *K*
The Rev. Mr. WENDEBORN, *(J.A.)*
Minister of the GERMAN CHAPEL, on Ludgate-Hill.

Dedicated, by PERMISSION, to
His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES.



L O N D O N,
Printed for C. HEYDINGER, in the Strand.
M DCCLXXIV.

19



TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
G E O R G E,
PRINCE OF WALES,

THESE
ELEMENTS OF GERMAN
GRAMMAR

ARE DEDICATED,

WITH THE
MOST PROFOUND RESPECT,

BY
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S

MOST HUMBLE, AND MOST

DEVOTED SERVANT,

A. WENDEBORN.

TO THE
HONORABLE
GEO. H. O.
PRESIDENT

OF THE
UNITED STATES

OF THE
NORTH

AND
SOUTH

AND
WEST

AND
MIDDLE

AND
EAST



P R E F A C E.

THE Germans have lately made great improvements, both in their language and their manner of writing. If we compare a German writer of the beginning of this century, with others who have written within these thirty years, we should hardly be able to persuade ourselves that they lived in the same age. The best ancient and modern writers have served as models for the present mode of writing; and the language has been so greatly refined and polished, that it will probably soon claim the attention of every man of learning.

The French, who in general are thought to be rather partial to their own productions, have lately begun to study the German language, and to think favourably of German
lite-

literature; against which they formerly entertained great prejudices. Among the English the German has been hitherto very little known; but there is reason to expect, that within a few years, even in this country, so famous for the improvement and patronage of the arts and sciences, the language and the literature of the Germans will no more be looked upon with indifference.

Some translations made here lately, have already paved the way for this. But it were to be wished that they had done as much justice to the originals, and had been executed with the same degree of accuracy and elegance, as that of AGATHON, lately published. The ingenious translator of this book is indeed entitled as much to the thanks of his readers in general, as to those of the Germans in particular, for the learned preface prefixed to it; in which the English are made acquainted with the present state of German literature, and the several merits of their writers, which are pointed out with judgment and impartiality.

It is true, the language has its difficulties; and it is in some measure perhaps owing to these that German books are so little known in foreign countries. Voluminous grammars have also contributed to deter people from learning it: but I flatter myself, the sheets here offered, will convince any one that it is not so intricate and perplexed as it appears to be, by the representations of many grammarians. The English German Grammars, I am acquainted with, are very prolix in the Etymological part, and deficient in the Syntax. I have endeavoured to avoid this; by abridging the former, and rendering the latter in many respects more perfect. I have carefully perused the two principal German Grammarians, GOTTSCHED and AICHINGER, and selected from them whatever was fit for my purpose.

I have added neither a Vocabulary nor Dialogues, since they are not constituent parts of Grammar: but if this theoretical part should be favourably received, I may hereafter publish a short Practical Grammar, after

X P R E F A C E.

after the manner of the French of Mr. CHAMBAUD. The rules of this Grammar shall there be elucidated by examples; and extracts also be given from our best German writers. These means I hope will facilitate the learning of the language, and diffuse the knowledge of it, by encouraging many persons to apply to it, who have been hitherto deterred by imaginary difficulties.

London, September, 1774.

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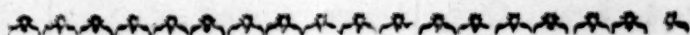
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T H E

E L E M E N T S

O F

G E R M A N G R A M M A R .



THE art of speaking and writing the German language, with propriety, accuracy and elegance, is called German Grammar.

L E T T E R S .

The German letters are pronounced almost like the French and Italian, and the alphabet containing twenty-five letters, is as follows.

B

Figures.

The Alphabet.

Figures.	Names.	Value.	Examples for pronouncing.
A, a,	aw,	A, a,	All, Alderman, <i>Abel, aber.</i>
B, b,	bay,	B, b,	Bold, <i>bald.</i>
C, c,	tlay,	C, c,	Circle, cold, <i>Cirkel, Crone.</i>
D, d,	day,	D, d,	Daughter, <i>Dank.</i>
E, e,	ay,	E, e,	Emperor, <i>Ehre.</i>
F, f,	eff,	F, f,	Frost, <i>Fall, Furcht.</i>
G, g,	ghay,	G, g,	Gospel, God, <i>Gabe, Gott.</i>
H, h,	haw,	H, h,	Hollow, <i>hoch, Huld.</i>
I, i,	ee,	I, i,	Eel, eat, <i>Inhalt, immer.</i>
J, j,	jod,	J, j,	York, Yard, <i>Jahr, Jammer.</i>
K, k,	kaw,	K, k,	King, keep, <i>Korn, Kirsche.</i>
L, l,	ell,	L, l,	Lamb, Leeds, <i>Leben, Luft.</i>
M, m,	em,	M, m,	Man, <i>Morgen, mein.</i>
N, n,	en,	N, n,	Noon, Name, <i>Name, nemen.</i>
O, o,	oh,	O, o,	Ode, old, <i>Ohr, ofte.</i>
P, p,	pay,	P, p,	Pardon, <i>Paar, Preiss.</i>
Q, q,	koo,	Q, q,	Queen, Quintilian, <i>Quelle, Qual.</i>
R, r,	err,	R, r,	Reason, Ralph, <i>Rede, Rad.</i>
S, s,	eff,	S, s,	Six, Sampson, <i>Singen, Strahl.</i>
T, t,	tay,	T, t,	Ticket, <i>Tafel, Taube.</i>
U, u,	oo,	U, u,	Usher, Ulphila, <i>Uhr, unser.</i>
V, v,	fow,	V, v,	Father, Folks, <i>Vater, Volk.</i>
W, w,	way,	W, w,	Willow, <i>Weide, Wachtel.</i>
X, x,	iks,	X, x,	Xerxes, Xenophon, <i>Xantippe.</i>
Y, y,	ipson,	Y, y,	Eagle, <i>Yop, seyn.</i>
Z, z,	tset,	Z, z,	Zone, <i>Zahn, zehln.</i>

VOWELS

V O W E L S.

Six of the foregoing letters are vowels, which sound by themselves, without the assistance of another letter. They are,

<i>a</i> ,	<i>aw</i> ,	<i>an</i> ,	<i>on</i> .
<i>e</i> ,	<i>ay</i> ,	<i>Ehre</i> ,	honour.
<i>i</i> ,	<i>ee</i> ,	<i>ibr</i> ,	you.
<i>o</i> ,	<i>oh</i> ,	<i>Ohr</i> ,	ear.
<i>u</i> ,	<i>oo</i> ,	<i>Uhr</i> ,	watch.
<i>y</i> ,	<i>ee</i> ,	<i>Ysep</i> ,	hyssop.

The vowels are either LONG OR SHORT in their pronunciation.

They are LONG

1. At the end of monosyllables, as, *ja*, yes, *wie*, how, *fo*, so.
2. Before an *h*, or *th*, as, *Sah*, he saw, *Schuh*, shoe, *Rath*, counsel.
3. When there follows only a single consonant, as, *Tod*, death, *Graf*, count.

They are SHORT

1. At the end of words of more than one syllable, as, *Abba*, *devo*, yours.
2. Before almost all double consonants, as, *fast*, almost, *komm*, come, *dumm*, stupid.
3. In monosyllables, which always remain as they are, as *was*, what, *es*, it, *bey*, by, *von*, from.

D I P H T H O N G S.

There are two sorts of diphthongs.

When a vowel is doubled with itself, as *Aal*, eel, *Meer*, sea.

B 2

2. When

2. When it is doubled with another vowel, as *Va-
eter*, fathers, *Hoerers* (*), hearers, *Freude*, joy.

OBSERVATION. It will happen sometimes, that one vowel is joined with two others, and this may be called a triphthong, as, *draeuen*, to threaten, *Laeuffer*, a running footman.

P R O N U N C I A T I O N .

The Germans pronounce each letter in every word: but all the rules of pronunciation will appear very imperfect to those who are quite strangers to the German language; and therefore, in this, as in all other languages, we shall sooner acquire the pronunciation by attending to any one who pronounces well, than by any rules that can be laid down.

W O R D S .

Words are signs of our ideas, which may be pronounced by articulate sounds. Of these are three kinds.

I. Such as represent a thing conceived to subsist, to which belong Nouns, together with their Articles, and Pronouns.

II. Such as acquaint us what happens to these substances, when they act or suffer. Hence Verbs and Participles.

III. Such

(*) The Diphthongs *ae*, *oe*, *ue*, will be expressed in the course of this Grammar, as is usual, in the following manner, *ä*, *ö*, *ü*.

III. Such as combine, compare, and determine, with greater accuracy and precision, ideas conceived by Nouns and Verbs. They are called Particles, of which there are four sorts, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections.

NOTE. That part of Grammar which treats of words in general, and shews how they differ, and what relation they bear to each other, is called ETYMOLOGY; but that which teaches how to range several words in proper order, as to constitute a sentence, is called SYNTAX.

ARTICLES.

Articles are words prefixed to Nouns, which, in most languages, mark out the different gender of Substantives.

The Germans have two articles, the indefinite, *ein, eine, ein*; and the definite, *der, die, das*.

The Indefinite Article.

MASCULINE.

Nom.	<i>ein Mann</i> , a man.
Gen.	<i>eines Mannes</i> , of a man.
Dat.	<i>einem Manne</i> , to a man.
Accus.	<i>einen Mann</i> , a man.
Voc.	<i>o ein Mann</i> , oh a man.

FEMININE.

Nom.	<i>eine Frau</i> , a woman.
Gen.	<i>einer Frau</i> , of a woman.
Dat.	<i>einer Frau</i> , to a woman.
Accus.	<i>eine Frau</i> , a woman.
Voc.	<i>o eine Frau</i> , oh a woman.

NEUTER.

Nom.	<i>ein Kind</i> , a child.
Gen.	<i>eines Kindes</i> , of a child.
Dat.	<i>einem Kinde</i> , to a child.
Accus.	<i>ein Kind</i> , a child.
Voc.	<i>o ein Kind</i> , oh a child.

OBSERV. This article itself shews that it cannot have a plural number ; and Nouns used indeterminately in the plural, admit of no article at all, as, *Äpfel sind besser als Birnen*, apples are better than pears.

The Definite Article.

MASCULINE.

SING.	Nom.	<i>der Fisch</i> , the fish.
	Gen.	<i>des Fisches</i> , of the fish.
	Dat.	<i>dem Fische</i> , to the fish.
	Accus.	<i>den Fisch</i> , the fish.
	Voc.	<i>o du Fisch</i> , oh thou fish.
PLUR.	Nom.	<i>die Fische</i> , the fish.
	Gen.	<i>der Fische</i> , of the fish.
	Dat.	<i>den Fischen</i> , to the fish.
	Accus.	<i>die Fische</i> , the fish.
	Voc.	<i>o ihr Fische</i> , oh the fish.

FEMININE.

SING.	Nom.	<i>die Taube</i> , the pigeon.
	Gen.	<i>der Taube</i> , of the pigeon.
	Dat.	<i>der Taube</i> , to the pigeon.
	Accus.	<i>die Taube</i> , the pigeon.
	Voc.	<i>o du Taube</i> , oh thou pigeon.

PLUR.

Articles.

7

PLUR.	Nom.	<i>die Tauben</i> , the pigeons.
	Gen.	<i>der Tauben</i> , of the pigeons.
	Dat.	<i>den Tauben</i> , to the pigeons.
	Accus.	<i>die Tauben</i> , the pigeons.
	Voc.	<i>o ihr Tauben</i> , oh the pigeons.

NEUTER.

SING.	Nom.	<i>das Pferd</i> , the horse.
	Gen.	<i>des Pferdes</i> , of the horse.
	Dat.	<i>dem Pferde</i> , to the horse.
	Accus.	<i>das Pferd</i> , the horse.
	Voc.	<i>o du Pferd</i> , oh thou horse.

PLUR.	Nom.	<i>die Pferde</i> , the horses.
	Gen.	<i>der Pferde</i> , of the horses.
	Dat.	<i>den Pferden</i> , to the horses.
	Accus.	<i>die Pferde</i> , the horses.
	Voc.	<i>o ihr Pferde</i> , oh the horses.

OBSERV. 1. *Derer* and *denen* are very improperly by some writers used in the genitive and dative of the plural, instead of *der* and *den*; *derer* and *denen* being the pronoun, and *der* and *den* the article.

2. When the prepositions, *an*, *auf*, *aus*, *durch*, *in*, *von*, *vor*, *für*, *über*, *unter*, &c. are to be placed just before the article, they frequently are contracted in such a manner, that the article is left out entirely, except the last letter of it, which, according to the case these prepositions govern, is annexed to the preposition itself, as, *durchs Feuer gehen*, instead of, *durch das Feuer gehen*, to go through the fire. *Fürs erste*, instead of, *für das erste*, in the first

first place. *Hinterm Spiegel*, instead of, *hinter dem Spiegel*, behind the looking-glass.

3. These articles serve occasionally to distinguish words which have the same sound, but are of a different gender, as, *der Aal*, the eel, *die Aht*, the awl, *der Thor*, the fool, *das Thor*, the gate.

SUBSTANTIVES.

Words which are the names of things, or which require either of the foregoing articles, are called Substantives.

OBSERV. 1. There are two sorts of Substantives, proper and common, or appellative. The proper ones are the names of individuals, as, *David*, *Jerusalem*; the common, or appellative, signify the several species of things, as, *Baum*, tree, *Apfel*, apple, *Stein*, stone.

2. These Substantives are either simple or compound. *Haus*, house, is simple; but *Hausthür*, house-door, is compound. This composition is various, for some are compounded with other Substantives, some with adverbs, verbs, adjectives, or prepositions, as, *Vogelneft*, bird's-nest, *Großvater*, grandfather, *Reitrock*, riding-coat, *Tollkopf*, mad-head, *Mitleid*, compassion.
3. Some Substantives have no derivation at all; others are derived either from Substantives, or Adjectives, or Verbs. The first are called primitives, the others derivatives. The formation is as follows.

I. From

I. From Substantives.

1. To shew the quality, character, or dignity of persons, Substantives are formed from their denominations, by adding the syllables, *heit*, *schaft*, *thum*; as, *Gott*, God, *Gottheit*, the Godhead. *Herr*, Lord, *die Herrschaft*, the Lordship. *Herzog*, Duke, *das Herzogthum*, the dukedom.
2. The name which signifies the business and profession of a man, may be formed by adding the syllable *er* to the Substantive, which denotes the object of his employment, as, *Spiel*, game, *Spieler*, gamester. *Fisch*, fish, *Fischer*, fisher.
3. Substantives of the feminine gender may be formed from masculines, expressing a man's dignity, office, condition, &c. by adding the syllable *in*; as, *König*, king, *Königin*, queen, *Fürst*, prince, *Fürstin*, princess, *Freund*, friend, *Freundin*, a female friend, &c.
4. In English several substantives are formed, by fixing the syllables, *in*, *arch*, *mis*, before another substantive. The Germans do the same, with the syllables, *un*, *erz*, *mis*, *ur*, which either alter, increase, or lessen the signification of a word, as, *Dankbarkeit*, gratitude, *Undankbarkeit*, ingratitude. *Engel*, angel, *Erzengel*, archangel. *Verstand*, understanding, *Misverstand*, misunderstanding. *Alt*, old, *Uralt*, very old.
5. Diminutives may be formed of the primitive, by only adding *lein*, or *chen*, and changing *a*, *o*, *u*, of the first syllable, into diphthongs, as, *Lam*, a lamb, *Lämlein* or *Lämchen*. *Vogel*, bird, *Vögelein*.

Vögelein or *Vögelchen*. *Uhr*, watch, *Uehrlein* or *Uehrchen*.

OBSERV. There are some foreign words, chiefly Latin, which have been introduced into the German language, and have formed some new terminations in *al*, *aner*, *ant*, *anz*, *ast*, *ent*, *onz*, *et*, *ie*, *ik*, *ier*, *iner*, *irer*, *ist*, *it*, *iv*, *iz*, *on*, *ot*, *as*, *Carneval*, *Tertianer*, *Comödiant*, *Observanz*, *Phantast*, *Agent*, *Excellenz*, *Prophet*, *Astronomie*, *Logik*, *Officier*, *Benedictiner*, *Tapezirer*, *Evangelist*, *Eremit*, *Perspectiv*, *Justiz*, *Absolution*, *Patriot*.

II. From Adjectives, by adding the syllables *keit* or *heit*, as, *Gütig*, kind, *Gütigkeit*, kindness. *Wahr*, true, *Wahrheit*, truth.

III. From Verbs, by either putting the neuter of the definite article before the infinitive of the verb, or changing the *n* of the infinitive into an *r*. as, *Lesen*, read, *das Lesen*, the reading, *der Leser*, the reader. *Bezahlen*, to pay, *das Bezahlen*, the paying, *der Bezahler*, the pay-master.

OBSERV. Some nouns may be formed from verbs, by changing the *en* of the infinitive into *ung*, as, *Bestrafen*, to punish, *Bestrafung*, punishment.

G E N D E R S.

The three genders, masculine; feminine, and neuter, which are used by the Germans, make one of the greatest difficulties in learning the language. Practice is the best master in this respect, especially as there are even many

many words, which are of a different gender in different German provinces: but we shall endeavour to remove this difficulty, by first laying down some general rules and observations, concerning each gender, and afterwards by giving an alphabetical index of most of the terminations of substantives.

I. General rules on the masculine gender.

1. The names, offices, dignities, and actions of men, are of the masculine gender, as, *David*, *Schatzmeister*, treasurer, *Herzog*, duke. *Schuster*, shoemaker, *Kutscher*, coachman.

Exc. Diminutives, whose termination is in *lein* and *chen*, are of the neuter gender, as, *das Mänlein*, the little man, *das Herrchen*, the little master.

2. Of the masculine gender are the names

- a. Of beasts, as, *der Bär*, the bear, *der Wolf*, the Wolf.

Exc. 1. Those names of beasts, which under one denomination include both sexes, are neuters, as, *das Thier*, the animal, *das Pferd*, the horse, &c.

2. The following are feminine, *die Katze*, the cat, *die Maus*, the mouse, *die Ratze*, the rat, *die Ziege*, the goat.

- b. Of birds, as, *der Adler*, the eagle, *der Sperling*, the sparrow.

Exc. Many are feminine, as, *die Drossel*, the black-bird, *die Elster*, the magpye, *die Krähe*, the crow, *die Wachtel*, the quail, &c.

c. fish.

- c. Of fish, as, *der Aal*, the eel, *der Hecht*, the pike, *der Lachs*, the salmon.
Exc. Some are feminine, as, *die Forelle*, the trout, *die Auster*, the oyster, &c.
- d. Of insects, *der Floh*, the flea, *der Frosch*, the frog, *der Scorpion*, the scorpion.
Exc. Many are feminine, as *die Ameise*, the ant, *die Biene*, the bee, *die Hummel*, the humming bee, *die Otter*, the viper, &c.
- e. Of mountains, as, *der Apenin*, *der Atlas*, *der Caucasus*, *der Pico*.
- f. Of herbs, as, *der Fenchel*, the fennel, *der Klee*, the clover, *der Kohl*, the cabbage, &c.
Exc. Some are feminine, as, *die Raute*, the rue, *die Nessel*, the nettle, *die Petersilie*, the parsley.
- g. Of seasons, months, and times of the day, as, *der Frühling*, the spring, *der Sommer*, the summer, &c. *der Jänner*, the January, *der Morgen*, the morning, *der Abend*, the evening.
Exc. *Die Nacht*, the night, *die Minute*, the minute, *die Stunde*, the hour, *die Woche*, the week, *das Jahr*, the year, *das Jahrhundert*, the century.
- h. Of weather, as *der Regen*, the rain, *der Blitz*, the lightening, *der Nebel*, the fog, *der Wind*, the wind.
Exc. *Die Hitze*, the heat, *die Kälte*, the cold, *die Wärme*, the warmth.
- i. Of stones, as, *der Diamant*, the diamond, *der Marmor*, the marble, *der Kiesel*, the pebble, *der Feuerstein*, the flint.

II. General Rules on the Feminine Gender.

1. All the names, denominations, functions, titles and dignities of women, are of the feminine gender, as, *Maria*, *Tochter*, daughter, *Wäscherin*, laundress, *Aebtissin*, abbess, &c.

Exc. *Das Weib*, wife, *das Mensch*, wench, *das Frauenzimmer*, the female sex. All diminutives, as *das Mägdlein*, the little girl, &c. are of the neuter gender.

2. Of the feminine gender, are the names

- a. Of rivers, *die Elbe*, *die Tiber*, *die Donau*.

Exc. *Der Euphrat*, *der Tigris*, *der Jordan*, *der Nil*, *der Ohio*, &c.

- b. Of trees, *die Eiche*, oak, *die Ceder*, cedar, *die Buche*, beech.

Exc. *Der Busch*, the bush, *der Wacholder*, the juniper, *der Baum*, the tree; and all those that are compounded with the word *Baum*, as *der Eichbaum*, *der Apfelbaum*, &c.

- c. Of flowers, *die Ranunkel*, the ranuncle, *die Nelke*, the pink, *die Rose*, the rose.

Exc. *Der Lavender*, the lavender, *das Tausendschön*, the amaranth.

- d. Of fruits, *Die Apricose*, the apricot, *die Birne*, the pear, *die Erdbeere*, the strawberry.

Exc. *Der Apfel*, the apple, *das Knoblauch*, leek, *der Spargel*, asparagus.

III. General Rules on the Neuter Gender.

1. Nouns denoting both sexes of animals, are neuter, as, *das Pferd*, the horse, *das Schaf*, the sheep, *das Kalb*, the calf, *das Thier*, the animal, &c.

- OBSERV. Some are masculines, as, *der Elephant, der Fisch, der Vogel*, the bird.
2. The names of countries, towns or villages, as, *das alte England*, Old England, *das groſſe London*, Great London.
- Exc. *Die Schweiz*, Swiſſerland, *die Pfalz*, the Palatinate; likewise thoſe which end in *ey* and *au*, as, *die Turkey*, Turkey, *die Moldau*, Moldavia.
3. The names of metals and letters, as, *das Gold*, gold, *das a, b, c*, the a, b, c.
4. All diminutives, and nouns which are derived from verbs, as, *das Hündlein*, the little dog, *das Gebäu*, the building, *das Leben*, living, or life, *das Stehen*, ſtanding.

AN ALPHABETICAL INDEX of moſt Endings of Nouns, to determine thereby the Gender.

ach, Neut. *Das Dach*, the roof, *das Gemach*, the room.

Exc. *Der Bach*, the rivulet, *die Schmach*, infamy, *acht*, Femin. *Die Macht*, the power, *die Nacht*, the night.

ad, Neut. *Das Bad*, the bath, *das Rad*, the wheel.

Exc. *Der Grad*, the degree, *der Pfad*, the foot-path.

ae, Femin. *Die Facultaet*, the faculty, *die Majeſtaet*, the majeſty.

aft, Femin. *Die Kraft*, power, *die Freundschaft*, friendſhip.

Exc. *Der Saft*, juice, *der Schaft*, the ſhaft.

ahn, Maſc. *Der Kahn*, the boat, *der Wahn*, the opinion, *der Zahn*, the tooth.

Exc. *Die Bahn*, the path.

ahl, Masc. *Der Pfahl*, the stake, *der Strahl*, the ray.

Exc. *Die Wahl*, the election, *die Zahl*, the number, *das Mahl*, the meal, *das Maal*, the mark, *das Thal*, the valley.

all, Masc. *Der Fall*, the fall, *der Schall*, the sound.

alm, Masc. *Der Halm*, the halm, *der Qualm*, the steam.

am, Masc. *Der Gram*, grief, *der Kamm*, comb.

Exc. *Die Schaam*, shame, *das Lam*, the lamb.

and, Masc. *Der Brand*, fire, *der Rand*, the margin.

Exc. *Die Hand*, the hand, *die Wand*, the wall, *das Band*, the ribbon, *das Gewand*, the cloth, *das Land*, the country, *das Pfand*, the pledge.

ang, Masc. *Der Klang*, the tone, *der Zwang*, the force.

ank, Masc. *Der Dank*, thanks, *der Zanck*, the quarrel.

Exc. *Die Bank*, the bench.

arm, Masc. *Der Arm*, the arm, *der Harm*, the grief.

at, Neut. *Das Decanat*, the deanery, *das Pastorat*, the rectory.

Exc. *Der Staat*, the state, *die Saat*, the seed.

auch, Masc. *Der Hauch*, the breath, *der Rauch*, the smoke.

aum, Masc. *Der Baum*, the tree, *der Zaum*, the bridle.

ech, Neut. *Das Blech*, the tin, *das Pech*, the pitch.

eck, Masc. *Der Fleck*, the spot, *der Geck*, the wag.

eig, Masc. *Der Steig*, the path, *der Teig*, the dough.

eim, Masc. *Der Keim*, the bud, *der Schleim*, the slime.

eis, Masc. *Der Fleiß*, industry, *der Schweiß*, the sweat.

Exc. *das Eis*, the ice, *das Reis*, the sprig.

el, Masc. *Der Himmel*, heaven, *der Nagel*, the nail.

Exc. *Die Geißel*, the scourge, *die Gurgel*, the throat, *die Nadel*, the pin, *das Exempel*, the example,

example, *das Siegel*, the seal, *das Segel*, the sail, *das Räthfel*, the riddle, &c.

elm, Masc. *Der Helm*, the helmet, *der Schelm*, the scoundrel.

en, Masc. *Der Boden*, the bottom, *der Laden*, the shop.

Exc. *Das Becken*, the basin, *das Zeichen*, the sign, and many more. Likewise all infinitives, when they become nouns, are of the neuter gender, as we have observed before.

enz, Fem. *Die Audienz*, the audience, *die Excellenz*, the excellency.

er, Masc. *Der Hammer*, the hammer, *der Schimmer*, the glittering.

Exc. *Die Butter*, the butter, *die Kammer*, the chamber, *das Wasser*, the water.

et, Neut. *Das Kabinet*, the closet, *das Lazaret*, the hospital.

Exc. *Der Comet*, *der Magnet*, the loadstone, *der Planet*, the planet.

ey, Fem. *Die Dieberey*, thieving, *die Tändelej*, trifling.

Exc. *Das Ey*, the egg, *das Bley*, the lead, *der Brey*, the pulse, *Das Geschrey*, the cry.

heit, Fem. *Die Bescheidenheit*, modesty, *die Beschaffenheit*, quality.

ie, Fem. *Die Astronomie*, astronomy, *Die Geographie*, geography.

ieb, Masc. *Der Dieb*, the thief, *der Trieb*, the inclination.

Exc. *Das Sieb*, the sieve.

ieg, Masc. *Der Krieg*, the war, *der Sieg*, the victory.

ier, Neut. *Das Bier*, the beer, *das Papier*, the paper.

Exc. *Die Begier*, the desire, *die Zier*, the ornament.

ich, Masc. *Der Stich*, the stitch, *der Strich*, the line.

icht, Masc. *Der Bericht*, the account, *der Böfewicht*, the villain.

ick, Masc. *Der Blick*, the look, *der Strick*, the rope.

Exc. *das Genick*, the neck, *das Geschick*, the fate.

ist, Fem. *Die Trift*, the commons, *die Schrift*, the writing.

Exc. *Das Gift*, the poison, *das Stift*, the bishopric, *der Stift*, the peg.

ik, Fem. *Die Logik*, the logic, *die Metaphysik*, the metaphysic.

isch, Masc. *Der Fisch*, the fish, *der Tisch*, the table.

Exc. Those that begin with *Ge*, as, *das Gemisch*, the mixture, *das Gezisch*, the hissing.

iv, Neut. *Das Digestiv*, *das Laxativ*.

itz, Masc. *Der Witz*, the wit, *der Blitz*, the lightning.

keit, Fem. *Die Dankbarkeit*, gratitude, *die Heiserkeit*, the hoarseness.

nist, Fem. *Die Finsternist*, the darkness, *die Erlaubnist*, the permission.

Exc. *Das Gedächtnist*, the memory, *das Hindernist*, the obstacle, *das Vermächtnist*, the legacy, *das Aergernist*, the scandal.

och, Neut. *Das Loch*, the hole, *das Joch*, the yoke.

ock, Masc. *Der Block*, the block, *der Stock*, the stick.

Exc. *Das Schock*, three-score.

of, Masc. *Der Hof*, the court, *der Stoff*, the stuff.

ohn, Masc. *Der Lohn*, the wages, *der Thron*, the throne.

Exc. Those in *on*, which are derived from the Latin, are feminines, as, *die Communion*, *die Religion*, &c.

ohr, Neut. *Das Rohr*, the reed, *das Ohr*, the ear.

oll, Masc. *Der Zoll*, the toll, *der Groll*, the hatred.

olch, Masc. *Der Dolch*, the dagger, *der Molch*, the salamander.

opf, Masc. *Der Topf*, the pot, *der Knopf*, the button.

or, Neut. *Das Thor*, the gate, *das Chor*, the choir.

Exc. *Der Floor*, the gauge, *der Thor*, the fool.

ord, Masc. *Der Mord*, the murder, *der Nord*, the north.

orn, Masc. *Der Born*, the well, *der Dorn*, the thorn.

Exc. *das Horn*, the horn, *das Korn*, the corn.

ort, Masc. *Der Ort*, the place, *der Tort*, the injury.

Exc. *Das Wort*, the word.

os and *oss*, Neut. *Das Loos*, the lot, *das Schloß*, the castle, or the lock.

Exc. *Der Kloss*, the clod, *der Schoß*, the tax, *der Schoofs*, the lap, *der Stofs*, the push.

ost, Masc. *Der Frost*, the frost, *der Trost*, the comfort.

Exc. *Die Kest*, the boarding, *die Post*, the post.

ot and *oth*, Neut. *Das Gebot*, the commandment, *das Loth*, the half ounce.

Exc. *Der Koth*, the dirt, *die Noth*, the necessity.

otz, Masc. *Der Klotz*, the block, *der Trotz*, the stubbornness.

thum, Neut. *Das Priesterthum*, the priesthood, *das Christenthum*, the Christendom.

Exc. *Der Reichthum*, riches.

uch, Masc. *Der Geruch*, the smell, *der Besuch*, the visit.

ucht, Fem. *Die Frucht*, the fruit, *die Zucht*, the discipline.

uck, Masc. *Der Druck*, the pressure, *der Schmuck*, the ornament.

ück, Neut. *das Glück*, the good luck, *das Stück*, the piece.

ücke, Fem. *die Mücke*, the gnat, *die Lücke*, the gap.

uft, Fem. *Die Luft*, the air, *die Gruft*, the grave.

ug, Masc. *Der Flug*, the flight, *der Krug*, the mug.

uld, Fem. *Die Huld*, the favour, *die Geduld*, the patience.

umpf, Masc. *Der Strumpf*, the stocking, *der Rumpf*, the trunk.

und, Masc. *Der Hund*, the dog, *der Grund*, the ground.

Exc. *Das Pfund*, the pound, *das Bund*, the bunch.

Declension of Substantives.

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unft, Fem. *Die Vernunft*, the reason, *die Zunft*, the guild, or corporation.

ung, Fem. *Die Handlung*, the action, *die Meinung*, the opinion.

Exc. *Der Sprung*, the leap, *der Ursprung*, the origin.

unk, Masc. *Der Prunk*, the shew, *der Trunk*, the draught.

ur, Fem. *Die Spur*, the trace, *die Creatur*, the creature.

unst, Fem. *Die Gunst*, the favour, *die Kunst*, the art.

ust, Masc. *Der Fuß*, the foot, *der Fluß*, the river.

Exc. *Die Nuss*, the nut, *das Muß*, the pulse.

uth, Fem. *Die Fluth*, the flood, *die Demuth*, humility.

Exc. *Der Huth*, the hat, *der Muth*, the courage, *das Bluth*, the blood, *das Guth*, the good.

utz, Masc. *Der Schutz*, the protection, *der Putz*, the ornament.

OBSERV. If the two Substantives, which are given as examples to each ending in this alphabetical index, with their articles, are remembered, together with the few exceptions, it will be an easy matter to determine the gender of Substantives by their terminations.

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

According to the best German grammarians there are five declensions of Substantives, which are known by their terminations in the plural number. The first remains unaltered in the plural, through all its cases, the dative excepted; the second adds an *e*; the third an *en*; the fourth an *n*; the fifth an *r*. We shall subjoin examples of each, with some observations.

The

The FIRST DECLENSION has only three terminations, *el, en, er*, which remain unaltered through the singular and plural number; except that an *s* is added to the genitive singular, and an *n* to the dative plural, as,

		SINGULAR.	
	MASC.	MASC.	NEUT.
N.	<i>der Tempel,</i> the temple.	<i>der Segen,</i> the blessing.	<i>das Messer,</i> the knife.
G.	<i>des Tempels,</i>	<i>des Segens,</i>	<i>des Messers,</i>
D.	<i>dem Tempel,</i>	<i>dem Segen,</i>	<i>dem Messer,</i>
A.	<i>den Tempel,</i>	<i>den Segen,</i>	<i>das Messer,</i>
V.	<i>o du Tempel.</i>	<i>o du Segen.</i>	<i>o du Messer.</i>
		PLURAL.	
N.	<i>die Tempel,</i>	<i>die Segen,</i>	<i>die Messer,</i>
G.	<i>der Tempel,</i>	<i>der Segen,</i>	<i>der Messer,</i>
D.	<i>den Tempeln,</i>	<i>den Segen,</i>	<i>den Messern,</i>
A.	<i>die Tempel,</i>	<i>die Segen,</i>	<i>die Messer,</i>
V.	<i>o ihr Tempel.</i>	<i>o ihr Segen.</i>	<i>o ihr Messer.</i>

OBSERV. 1. If the nominative in the plural ends in an *n*, there is no additional *n* required to the dative plural.

2. The vowels *a, o, u*, are generally changed into diphthongs, in the plural, as, *der Mangel*, the want, *die Mängel*. *Der Bogen*, the sheet, *die Bögen*. *Der Bruder*, the brother, *die Brüder*.

3. Two nouns of the feminine gender, *Mutter*, mother, *Tochter*, daughter, which are the only nouns of the feminine gender, belonging to this first declension, are the same throughout both numbers.

The

The SECOND DECLENSION. Nouns of this declension, those of the feminine gender excepted, have an *s* or *es* in the genitive singular, and an *e* throughout the plural, besides an *n* in the dative, as,

SINGULAR.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. <i>der Baum,</i> the tree.	<i>die Wand,</i> the wall.	<i>das Kreutz,</i> the cross (*).
G. <i>des Baumes,</i>	<i>der Wand,</i>	<i>des Kreutzes,</i>
D. <i>dem Baume,</i>	<i>der Wand,</i>	<i>dem Kreutze,</i>
A. <i>den Baum,</i>	<i>die Wand,</i>	<i>das Kreutz,</i>
V. <i>o du Baum.</i>	<i>o du Wand.</i>	<i>o du Kreutz.</i>

PLURAL.

N. <i>die Bäume,</i>	<i>die Wände,</i>	<i>die Kreutze,</i>
G. <i>der Bäume,</i>	<i>der Wände,</i>	<i>der Kreutze,</i>
D. <i>den Bäumen,</i>	<i>den Wänden,</i>	<i>den Kreutzen,</i>
A. <i>die Bäume,</i>	<i>die Wände,</i>	<i>die Kreutze,</i>
V. <i>o ihr Bäume.</i>	<i>o ihr Wände.</i>	<i>o ihr Kreutze.</i>

OBSERV. Many nouns of this declension change the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, in the plural, into diphthongs, *ä*, *ö*, *ü*; and many retain the original vowels. This can only be learned by practice, as no certain rules can be laid down for it.

The THIRD DECLENSION contains those nouns which have the syllable *en* in the plural. The masculine adds *en* to the genitive, dative,

(*) GOTTSCHED is certainly mistaken, when he refers this word to the fourth declension.

dative, and accusative singular; the feminine remains through the whole singular unaltered; and the neuter forms the genitive, by adding *es* and *e* to the dative, as,

SINGULAR.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. <i>der Brunn,</i> the well.	<i>die Freiheit,</i> the liberty.	<i>das Ohr,</i> the ear.
G. <i>des Brunnens,</i>	<i>der Freiheit,</i>	<i>des Ohres,</i>
D. <i>dem Brunnem,</i>	<i>der Freiheit,</i>	<i>dem Ohre,</i>
A. <i>den Brunnem,</i>	<i>die Freiheit,</i>	<i>das Ohr,</i>
V. <i>o du Brunn.</i>	<i>o du Freiheit.</i>	<i>o du Ohr.</i>

PLURAL.

N. <i>die Brunnem,</i>	<i>die Freiheiten,</i>	<i>die Ohren,</i>
G. <i>der Brunnem,</i>	<i>der Freiheiten,</i>	<i>der Ohren,</i>
D. <i>den Brunnem,</i>	<i>den Freiheiten,</i>	<i>den Ohren,</i>
A. <i>die Brunnem,</i>	<i>die Freiheiten,</i>	<i>die Ohren,</i>
V. <i>o ihr Brunnem.</i>	<i>o ihr Freiheiten.</i>	<i>o ihr Ohren.</i>

OBSERV. There is no occasion for an *s* in the genitive of the masculine, as, *des Menschen*, of the man, not *des Menschens*; *des Herrn*, not *des Herrns*.

The FOURTH DECLENSION is confined to two terminations, *el* and *er*, and the characteristic of it is an additional *n* in the plural, as,

SINGULAR.

FEM.	FEM.
N. <i>die Wachtel,</i> the quail.	<i>die Feder,</i> the feather.
G. <i>der Wachtel,</i>	<i>der Feder,</i>
D. <i>der Wachtel,</i>	<i>der Feder,</i>
A. <i>die Wachtel,</i>	<i>die Feder,</i>
V. <i>o du Wachtel.</i>	<i>o du Feder.</i>

PLURAL.

N. <i>die Wachteln,</i>	<i>die Federn,</i>
G. <i>der Wachteln,</i>	<i>der Federn,</i>
D. <i>den Wachteln,</i>	<i>den Federn,</i>
A. <i>die Wachteln,</i>	<i>die Federn,</i>
V. <i>o ihr Wachteln.</i>	<i>o ihr Federn.</i>

OBSERV. Most nouns belonging to this declension are feminine, except a few which denote the names of nations, and end in *ar* or *er*, as, *der Tartar*, *der Unger*, to which must be added the word *der Splitter*, the splinter.

The FIFTH DECLENSION has *es* in the genitive, an *e* in the dative singular, and *er* and an *n* in the dative plural, as,

SINGULAR.

MASC.

NEUT.

N. <i>der Leib</i> , the body.	<i>das Bad</i> , the bath.
G. <i>des Leibes</i> ,	<i>des Bades</i> ,
D. <i>dem Leibe</i> ,	<i>dem Bade</i> ,
A. <i>den Leib</i> ,	<i>das Bad</i> ,
V. <i>o du Leib</i> .	<i>o du Bad</i> .

PLURAL.

N. <i>die Leiber</i> ,	<i>die Bäder</i> ,
G. <i>der Leiber</i> ,	<i>der Bäder</i> ,
D. <i>den Leibern</i> ,	<i>den Bädern</i> ,
A. <i>die Leiber</i> ,	<i>die Bäder</i> ,
V. <i>o ihr Leiber</i> .	<i>o ihr Bäder</i> .

OBSERV. Most of the nouns belonging to this declension are neuter, few masculine, none feminine; for as to *die Spreu*, the chaff, which GOTTSCHED thinks the only feminine of this declension; it is certain that it has no plural, and the singular belongs to the third declension.

2. The substantives in this declension change the vowels, *a*, *o*, *u*, into diphthongs, with scarce any exception.
3. Few nouns form the plural number in an anomalous or irregular manner; for instance, those that are compounds of the word *mann*, as, *Akermann*, husbandman, *Amtmann*, bailiff, *Bettelmann*, beggar, *Edelmann*, nobleman, *Fuhrmann*, waggoner, *Hauptmann*, captain, *Kauffmann*, merchant, &c. form the plural, by dropping the word *mann*, and adding the word *Leute*, people, instead of it, as, *die Ackerleute*, *die Amtsleute*, *die Bettelleute*, *die Edelleute*, *die Fuhrleute*, *die Hauptleute*, &c.
4. All the grammatical rules laid down to determine whether substantives are used either in the singular or in the plural number only, are very deficient. Reason and practice are the surest guides: Some of the best German authors say, *Sonnen*, suns, *Monde*, moons; since astronomy has taught us, that there are many suns and moons; they say also, *Gefühle*, sensations, &c. and I do not see why, according to GOTTSCHEDE, *Schlossen*, hailstones, and *Graupen*, pearl-barley, should be only of the plural number, since it is both very common and very natural to say, *eine Schlosse*, a hail-stone, *eine Graupe*, a pearl barley-corn. An Englishman may take this for almost a certain rule, that those words which in his language are used only in the singular number, have the same restrictions in the German. Of those which have only the plural

plural number, the following are the most common: *Ostern*, Easter, *Pfingsten*, Whitsuntide, *Weynachten*, Christmas; likewise, *die Ahnen*, the ancestors, *die Einkünfte*, the income, *die Eltern*, the parents, *die Unkosten*, the expences, *die Waffen*, the arms.

5. Errors in declensions are frequently to be met with, and ought carefully to be avoided, as, *der Fried*, the peace, *der Glaub*, the faith, instead of *der Friede*, *der Glaube*; likewise, *der Willen*, the will, *die Banden*, the ties, *meiner Seelen*, of my soul, *die Schreibers*, the writers, *die Jüngens*, the boys, instead of *der Wille*, *die Bande*, *meiner Seele*, *die Schreiber*, *die Jungen*.

ON ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives express the quality of Substantives, and are construed with their Substantives, like the Latin, in the same gender, number and case.

The declension of Adjectives, like that of Substantives, is either with the definite or indefinite article, or without any article.

I. With the indefinite Article, which has no plural.

MASCULINE.

- N. *ein weiser Mann*, a wise man.
 G. *eines weisen Mannes*, of a wise man.
 D. *einem weisen Manne*, to a wise man.
 A. *einen weisen Mann*, a wise man.
 V. *o ein weiser Mann*, oh a wise man.

D

FEMININE.

FEMININE.

- N. *eine kluge Frau*, a prudent woman.
 G. *einer klugen Frau*, of a prudent woman.
 D. *einer klugen Frau*, to a prudent woman.
 A. *eine kluge Frau*, a prudent woman.
 V. *o eine kluge Frau*, oh a prudent woman.

NEUTER.

- N. *ein gehorsames Kind*, an obedient child.
 G. *eines gehorsamen Kindes*, of an obedient child.
 D. *einem gehorsamen Kinde*, to an obedient child.
 A. *ein gehorsames Kind*, an obedient child.
 V. *o ein gehorsames Kind*, oh an obedient child.

II. With the definite Article.

MASCULINE.

SING.

PLUR.

- | | |
|---|--|
| N. <i>der grosse Mann</i> ,
the great man. | N. <i>die grossen Männer</i> ,
the great men. |
| G. <i>des grossen Mannes</i> , | G. <i>der grossen Männer</i> , |
| D. <i>dem grossen Manne</i> , | D. <i>den grossen Männern</i> , |
| A. <i>den grossen Mann</i> , | A. <i>die grossen Männer</i> , |
| V. <i>o du grosser Mann</i> . | V. <i>o ihr grossen Männer</i> . |

FEMININE.

SING.

PLUR.

- | | |
|--|---|
| N. <i>die kranke Frau</i> ,
the sick woman. | N. <i>die kranken Frauen</i> ,
the sick women. |
| G. <i>der kranken Frau</i> , | G. <i>der kranken Frauen</i> , |
| D. <i>der kranken Frau</i> , | D. <i>den kranken Frauen</i> , |
| A. <i>die kranke Frau</i> , | A. <i>die kranken Frauen</i> , |
| V. <i>o du kranke Frau</i> . | V. <i>o ihr kranken Frauen</i> . |

NEUTER.

SING.

PLUR.

- | | |
|--|--|
| N. <i>das kleine Kind</i> ,
the little child. | N. <i>die kleinen Kinder</i> ,
the little children. |
| G. <i>des kleinen Kindes</i> , | G. <i>der kleinen Kinder</i> , |
| D. <i>dem kleinen Kinde</i> , | D. <i>den kleinen Kindern</i> , |
| A. <i>das kleine Kind</i> , | A. <i>die kleinen Kinder</i> , |
| V. <i>o du kleines Kind</i> . | V. <i>o ihr kleinen Kinder</i> . |

OBSERV. When the definite article stands before an adjective, in the plural number, an *n* is always to be added, for instance, *Die grossen Männer*, not, as some will say, *die grosse Männer*.

III. Without any Article.

MASCULINE.

SING.	PLUR.
N. <i>rother Wein</i> , red wine.	N. <i>rotbe Weine</i> , red wines.
G. <i>rothes Weines</i> ,	G. <i>rother Weine</i> ,
D. <i>rothem Weine</i> ,	D. <i>rothen Weinen</i> ,
A. <i>rothen Wein</i> ,	A. <i>rotbe Weine</i> ,
V. <i>o rother Wein</i> .	V. <i>o rotbe Weine</i> .

FEMININE.

SING.	PLUR.
N. <i>reine Hand</i> , clean hand.	N. <i>reine Hände</i> , clean hands.
G. <i>reiner Hand</i> ,	G. <i>reiner Hände</i> ,
D. <i>reiner Hand</i> ,	D. <i>reinen Händen</i> ,
A. <i>reine Hand</i> ,	A. <i>reine Hände</i> ,
V. <i>o reine Hand</i> .	V. <i>o reine Hände</i> .

NEUTER.

SING.	PLUR.
N. <i>dünnes Bier</i> , small beer.	N. <i>dünne Biere</i> , small beer.
G. <i>dünnes Bieres</i> ,	G. <i>dünner Biere</i> ,
D. <i>dünnem Biere</i> ,	D. <i>dünnen Bieren</i> ,
A. <i>dünnes Bier</i> ,	A. <i>dünne Biere</i> ,
V. <i>o dünnes Bier</i> .	V. <i>o dünne Biere</i> .

OBSERV. I. The Adjective shews here the cases without the article ; for the last letter of the article becomes the last of the adjective.

2. When Adjectives change into Substantives, as, *der Weise*, the wise, *die Schöne*, the fair one, *das Edle*, the noble, their declension with the article is the same as if they were still Adjectives.
3. Adjectives are compounded with the Substantive, in the same manner as in English; for instance, the English say sorrowful, instead of full of sorrow: the Germans do the same; they say *kummervoll*, instead of *voll von Kummer*. The English say senseless, bottomless: the Germans do the same; they say *sinnlos*, *bodenlos*. But these various compounds depend on use, and must be learned entirely from practice, since no certain rules can be given for them.

ON NUMBERS.

Numeral Nouns may be looked upon as Adjectives; for they denote the quality and condition of Substantives. They are either Cardinal or Ordinal Numbers.

I. Cardinal Numbers are these: *eins*, *zwey*, *drey*, *vier*, *fünf*, &c.

OBSERV. 1. After hundred, the smaller number, which was before placed first, is put the last, as, *Hundert und eins*, hundred and one: but if more hundreds or thousands are to be expressed, the smaller ones are the first again, as, *zwey hundert*, two hundred, &c.

2. The three first cardinal numbers are declinable. *Eins*, one, without an article, is done in the same manner as the article, *ein*, *eine*,
MAS-

eins. *Zwey*, two, is declined in the following manner.

MASCULINE.

- Nom. *zween Männer*, two men.
 Gen. *zweener Männer*, of two men.
 Dat. *zweenen Männern*, to two men.
 Accus. *zween Männer*, two men.
 Voc. *o ihr zween Männer*, o ye two men.

FEMININE.

- Nom. *zwo Frauen*, two women.
 Gen. *zwoer Frauen*, of two women.
 Dat. *zwoen Frauen*, to two women.
 Accus. *zwo Frauen*, two women.
 Voc. *o ihr zwo Frauen*, o ye two women.

NEUTER.

- Nom. *zwey Kinder*, two children.
 Gen. *zweyer Kinder*, of two children.
 Dat. *zweyen Kindern*, to two children.
 Accus. *zwey Kinder*, two children.
 Voc. *o ihr zwey Kinder*, o ye two children.

NOTE. This declension of the word *Zwey* is always observed by the best German writers; and Luther, in his translation of the Bible, which, for its purity and correctness, is looked upon as a German classic, has carefully attended to it. For instance, Matth xviii. 8, 9, *zwo Hände*, *zween Füße*, *zwey Augen*.

Drey, three, is of course used only in the plural number, through all three genders the same, as,

Nom. *drey Männer*, three men.
 Gen. *dreyer Männer*, of three men.
 Dat. *dreyen Männern*, to three men.
 Accus. *drey Männer*, three men.
 Voc. *o ihr drey Männer*, o ye three men.

II. Ordinal numbers are formed from the cardinal ones, by adding *te*, and after *Zwanzig*, *ste*, (except *der Erste*, the first; *der Dritte*, the third; not *der Einste*, *der Dreyte*,) as, *der Zweyte*, *der Vierte*, *der Zwanzigste*, *der Dreyßigste*, *der Hundertste*. Their declension is like that of adjectives.

OBSERV. I. Besides these, the Germans have other words to express numbers, which are in themselves substantives of the neuter gender, as, *das Zehend*, the decas, *das Duzend*, the dozen, *das Mandel*, fifteen, *das Schock*, threescore, *das Hundert*, the hundred.

2. The following are indeclinable, as, *einerley*, the same, *zweyerley*, two different things, *dreyerley*, three different things, *hunderterley*, hundred-different things, &c.

3. To express the increase of things, the syllables *fach*, *fältig*, and *mal*, are annexed to cardinal numbers, as,

Einfach or *enfältig*, single, *einmal*, once,
Zweyfach or *zweyfältig*, double, *zweymal*, twice,
Dreyfach or *dreyfältig*, treble, *dreymal*, three times, &c.

The two first of each are declinable [as Adjectives, by adding the proper article, and an *e* at the end of the word; the last are considered as Adverbs.

On the DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

As Adjectives express the qualities of things, the Degrees of Comparison are designed to shew the difference of the same qualities in different subjects,

The manner of expressing the Degrees of Comparison in German, is nearly the same as in English. The positive is the simple adjective; by adding the syllable *er* the comparative is formed; and the syllable *ste*, or *este*, makes the superlative, as,

Weise, wise, *weiser*, wiser, *der weiseste*, the wisest,
Starck, strong, *stärker*, stronger, *der stärkste*, the strongest.

OBSERV. 1. The positive and comparative degrees are declinable as well as the superlative, by prefixing the article, and giving them an adjective termination. For instance,
 Masc. *der weise Mann*, the wise man, *der weisere Mann*, *der weiseste Mann*.

Fem. *die weise Frau*, the wise woman, *die weisere Frau*, *die weiseste Frau*.

Neut. *das weise Wesen*, the wise being, *das weisere Wesen*, *das weiseste Wesen*.

2. The superlative degree, from its nature, cannot be used with the indefinite, or without the definite article.

3. The vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, in the first syllable of the positive degree are changed into diphthongs; in the two other degrees, as *alt*, old, *älter*, *der älteste*, *Gross*, great, *größer*, *der größte*.

NOTE.

NOTE. The following are excepted, and keep their vowels, without any alteration, through all the degrees: *bunt*, of various colours, *gerad*, strait, *hohl*, hollow, *lahm*, lame, *los*, rid, *rund*, round, *sanft*, soft, *schlank*, slender, *straf*, strained, *stumm*, dumb, *toll*, mad, *zahn*, tame.

4. Some comparatives are formed irregularly, as, *Bald*, soon, *cher*, sooner, *der eheste*, the soonest, *Gern*, willing, *lieber*, more willing, *am liebsten*, most willingly.

Gut, good, *besser*, better, *am besten*, best.

Viel, much, *mehr*, more, *das meiste*, the most.

5. The Germans, as the English, have many other ways of expressing both the comparative and superlative degree, as,

Alt, old, *steinalt*, very old.

Blind, blind, *stock blind*, purblind.

Hart, hard, *steinhart*, hard as a stone.

Kalt, cold, *eiskalt*, cold as ice.

Beliebt, beloved, *hochbeliebt*, highly beloved.

Schön, handsome, *unglaublich schön*, incredibly handsome.

ON PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are representatives of Nouns, and supply their places, for the sake of brevity. There are six sorts of Pronouns.

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS, which indicate the person: 1. who speaks; 2. the person spoken to; and 3. the person who is the subject of conversation. Hence the first person,

person, *Ich*, I; the second, *Du*, thou; the third, *Er* or *Sie*, he or she. The declension is as follows.

FIRST PERSON.

SINGULAR.

N. *Ich*, I,
G. *meiner*, of me,
D. *mir*, to me,
A. *mich*, me.

PLURAL.

N. *Wir*, we,
G. *unser*, of us,
D. *uns*, to us,
A. *uns*, us.

SECOND PERSON.

SINGULAR.

N. *Du*, thou,
G. *deiner*, of thee,
D. *dir*, to thee,
A. *dich*, thee.

PLURAL.

N. *Ihr*, you,
G. *euer*, of you,
D. *euch*, to you,
A. *euch*, you.

THIRD PERSON.

SINGULAR.

MASC.

N. *Er*, he,
G. *seiner*, of him,
D. *ihm*, to him,
A. *ihn*, him.

FEM.

Sie, she,
ihrer, of her,
ihr, to her,
sie, her.

NEUT.

Es, it,
seiner, of it,
ihm, to it,
es, it.

PLURAL.

N. *Sie*, they,
G. *ihrer*, of them,
D. *ihnen*, to them,
A. *sie*, them.

OBSERV.

OBSERV. 1. In early times, when the language was plain and simple, the person spoken to was always addressed in the singular number of the second person, as in the Latin, Greek, &c. But when barbarism began to overspread the western parts of Europe, people, out of an affected politeness, thought proper to speak to a single person, distinguished by any rank whatever, in the plural number, *Ihr*. This singular way of speaking prevailed so much in the times of Charles V. that it was almost common amongst all sorts of people. The English and the French adhered to this mode of expression, and use to this day their You and Vous, in speaking to any person whatever. But the Italians and Germans went farther. The latter began to address a person of distinction in the plural number of the third person, which is now the prevailing custom; as, *Wie befinden sie sich?* How do THEY do? instead of, *Wie befindet ihr euch?* How do YOU do? *Ich schenke ihnen dieses*, I make THEM a present of this; instead of, *Ich schenke euch dieses*, I make YOU a present of this.

2. To strengthen the expression, the Germans will say, as the English, *ich selbst*, or *ich selber*, I myself; *du selbst*, or *du selber*, thyself; *er selbst*, or *er selber*, he himself; *sie selbst*, or *sie selber*, she herself.
3. Under this class of Pronouns may be reckoned the reciprocal pronoun, *sich*, himself; which, through all the three genders, both in the singular and plural, in the dative and accusative, remains the same.

III. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS denote the possessor of a thing, and are declinable as Adjectives. The following are the Pronouns.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Mein</i> , mine,	<i>meine</i> ,	<i>mein</i> .
<i>dein</i> , thine,	<i>deine</i> ,	<i>dein</i> .
<i>sein</i> , his,	<i>seine</i> ,	<i>sein</i> .
<i>ibr</i> , her,	<i>ihre</i> ,	<i>ibr</i> .
<i>unser</i> , our,	<i>unsre</i> ,	<i>unser</i> .
<i>euer</i> , yours,	<i>eure</i> ,	<i>euer</i> .
<i>ibr</i> , their.	<i>ihre</i> ,	<i>ibr</i> .

OBSERV. The foregoing Pronouns are always joined with a substantive; but by adding the syllable *er* to the masculine, and *es* to the neuter, they can be used without it, particularly in answering a question, as, *wessen Hut ist dieser?* Whose hat is this? *meiner*.—*Wessen Schwester rief?* Whose sister called? *meine*.—*Wessen Pferd ist lahm?* Whose horse is lame? *meines*.—In the same manner are used, *der meinige*, *die meinige*, *das meinige*, *die unsrigen*, *die eurigen*, *die ibrigen*.

III. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS point out the particular person or thing spoken of. They are,

1. *Der*, *die*, *das*, that, which is declined as the article, except that the genitive singular, *des*, is changed into *dessen*, and in the plural, *der* and *den*, into *derer* and *denen*.

2. *Dieser*.

2. *Dieser, diese, dieses*, this, and *derselbe, dieselbe, dasselbe*, the same, are declined in the following manner.

SINGULAR.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. <i>Dieser</i> , this,	<i>diese</i> ,	<i>dieses</i> (*),
G. <i>dieses</i> ,	<i>dieser</i> ,	<i>dieses</i> ,
D. <i>diesem</i> ,	<i>dieser</i> ,	<i>diesem</i> ,
A. <i>diesen</i> .	<i>diese</i> .	<i>dieses</i> .

PLURAL.

N. <i>Diese</i> ,	} through all the three genders.
G. <i>dieser</i> ,	
D. <i>diesen</i> ,	
A. <i>diese</i> .	

SINGULAR.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. <i>Derselbe</i> , the same,	<i>dieselbe</i> ,	<i>dasselbe</i> ,
G. <i>desselben</i> ,	<i>derselben</i> ,	<i>desselben</i> ,
D. <i>demselben</i> ,	<i>derselben</i> ,	<i>demselben</i> ,
A. <i>denselben</i> .	<i>dieselbe</i> .	<i>dasselbe</i> .

PLURAL.

N. <i>Dieselben</i> ,	} through all the three genders.
G. <i>derselben</i> ,	
D. <i>denselben</i> ,	
A. <i>dieselben</i> .	

IV. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS are used in asking a question. Properly speaking, there is but one Interrogative Pronoun,
Wer?

(*) For the sake of shortness, the neuter, *dieses*, is frequently written and pronounced *dies*, or *dis*.

Wer? who? in the masculine; and *Was?* what? in the neuter. It is thus declined,

MASC. and FEM.

NEUT.

N. *Wer?* who.

was? what.

G. *wessen?*

wessen?

D. *wem?*

wem?

A. *wen?*

was?

OBSERV. *Welcher, welche, welches*, which, though a Relative Pronoun, is yet frequently used as an Interrogative one. In the same manner, *was für einer (*)?* *was für eine?* *was für eines?* occurs frequently as an Interrogative Pronoun; and then the word *einer*, &c. only is declined, *was für* remaining the same.

V. RELATIVE PRONOUNS refer to a person or thing spoken of before; of this kind there is also but one, which is as follows:

SINGULAR.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. <i>Welcher,</i>	<i>welche,</i>	<i>welches,</i> which or who,
G. <i>welches,</i>	<i>welcher,</i>	<i>welches,</i>
D. <i>welchem,</i>	<i>welcher,</i>	<i>welchem,</i>
A. <i>welchen,</i>	<i>welche,</i>	<i>welches.</i>

PLURAL.

N. <i>Welche,</i>	} through all the three genders.
G. <i>welcher,</i>	
D. <i>welchen,</i>	
A. <i>welche.</i>	

(*) Some say *was vor einer?* which is wrong.

OBSERV. The Demonstrative Pronoun, *der, die, das*, is as frequently used for a Relative Pronoun, as the foregoing one; as is likewise the particle *so*, which is indeclinable.

VI. IMPROPER PRONOUNS are words which are used as Pronouns, but cannot be referred to any of the preceding classes. Of these some are Numeral, others Indefinite. The following are the principal ones.

Man is nearly the same as *jedermann*. It is indeclinable, and is used as the French ON, or the English ONE; as, *Man möchte auf die Gedanken gerathen*, ONE should be apt to think.

Es is the English IT, and is generally annexed to verbs, by throwing away the *e*, as, *er hats*, he has it, *er glaubts*, he believes it, instead of *er hat es*, *er glaubt es*, &c.

Einer, one, *ein einziger*, a single one, *mancher*, some, *solcher*, such, *ein jeder*, every one, *alle*, all, *keiner*, none, &c. are declinable as adjectives.

ON VERBS.

VERBS are words which signify the acting or suffering of a substance, together with the time it happens.

There are three kinds of Verbs:

I. ACTIVE, which imply a subject acting upon an object, as, *ich liebe*, I love, *ich schlage*, I beat.

II. PASSIVE,

II. PASSIVE, which imply an object acted upon, or that suffers. It is formed by the auxiliary Verb, *ich werde*, which is translated in English, I am; as, *ich werde geschlagen*, I am beaten, *ich werde geliebet*, I am loved.

III. NEUTER VERBS imply merely the state a subject finds itself in, and is something between acting and suffering, as *ich stehe*, I stand, *ich schlafe*, I sleep, *ich gehe*, I walk.

OBSERV. Some reckon the Reciprocal Verbs a fourth kind; but they are certainly Active or Neuter, compounded with the Reciprocal Pronoun. Neither are the Auxiliary Verbs a different kind; for when they are used by themselves, they must be considered as Active or Neuter; and when they stand as Auxiliary Verbs, they then become part of those Verbs to which they are added.

The time of the Verbs is threefold: Present, Past, Future. The Past is either imperfectly past, or perfectly, or it is a long while since it passed. Hence the Germans have five times or tenses in their conjugation: the Present, the Imperfect, the Perfect, the Pluperfect, and the Future.

Each time or tense has two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural; and each of these numbers has three persons, which are expressed

pressed by the Pronouns *ich, du, er, (sie, or es) wir, ihr, sie.*

Those Verbs which admit of the above personal Pronouns, are called Personal Verbs; and those which are joined with the impersonal Pronouns, *es, it, or man, one,* are called Impersonal, as, *es regnet, it rains, man sagt, it is said.*

The MODES of the Verb express the manner of acting and suffering. If this is declared simply and absolutely, it is called the INDICATIVE MODE, as *ich komme, I come, ich lese, I read.* When it is bidden or commanded, it is called the IMPERATIVE MODE, as, *komm hier, come hither, lies, read thou.* When it is joined with the foregoing, or mentioned under a condition, it is called the CONJUNCTIVE or SUBJUNCTIVE MODE, as, *wenn ich liebte, if I loved, wenn ich lese, if I read.* When it is mentioned without limitation of person or number, it is called the INFINITIVE MODE, as, *lesen, to read, hören, to hear.*

In regard to the formation of the Verb, it is necessary to know the Infinitive, the Present, the Imperfect, and the Participle. Whoever remembers these four parts, together with the Auxiliary Verbs belonging to them, will find no difficulty in conjugating.

AUXI-

AUXILIARY VERBS.

The Germans have many Auxiliary Verbs. They are, *ich bin*, I am, *ich habe*, I have, *ich werde*, I become, *ich will*, I will, *ich soll*, I shall, *ich kann*, I can, *ich darf*, I dare, *ich mag*, I may, *ich muss*, I must, *ich lasse*, I let. The three first are the chief; we shall therefore give them at full length, and only the principal tenses of the others.

I. Seyn, TO BE.

INDICATIVE. CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.

Ich bin, I am,
du bist, thou art,
er (sie) ist, he (she) is.

Plural.

Wir sind, we are,
ihr seyd, ye are,
sie sind, they are.

Singular.

Ich sey, I may be,
du seyst, thou mayest be,
er (sie) sey, he (she) may be.

Plural.

Wir seyn, we may be,
ihr seyd, ye may be,
sie seyn, they may be.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich war, I was,
du warest, thou wast,
er war, he was.

Plural.

Wir waren, we were,
ihr wäret, ye were,
sie waren, they were.

Singular.

Ich wäre, I might be,
du wärest, thou mightest be,
er wäre, he might be.

Plural.

Wir wären, we might be,
ihr wäret, ye might be,
sie wären, they might be.

PERFECT.

Singular.

Ich bin gewesen, I have been,
du bist gewesen, thou hast been,
er ist gewesen, he has been.

Singular.

Ich sey gewesen, I may have been,
du seyst gewesen, thou mayest have been,
er sey gewesen, he may have been.

Plural.

Wir find gewesen, we have
been,
ihr seyd gewesen, ye have
been,
sie find gewesen, they have
been.

Plural.

Wir seyn gewesen, we may
have been,
ihr seyd gewesen, ye may
have been,
sie seyn gewesen, they may
have been.

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich war gewesen, I had been,
du warest gewesen, thou hadst
been,
er war gewesen, he had been.

Singular.

Ich wäre gewesen, I might
have been,
du wärest gewesen, thou
mightest have been,
er wäre gewesen, he might
have been.

Plural.

Wir waren gewesen, we had
been,
ihr waret gewesen, ye had
been,
sie waren gewesen, they had
been.

Plural.

Wir wären gewesen, we might
have been,
ihr wäret gewesen, ye might
have been,
sie wären gewesen, they might
have been.

FUTURE.

Singular.

*Ich werde seyn, oder, gewesen
seyn*, I shall be, or, shall
have been,
du wirst (gewesen) seyn, thou
shalt be (have been),
er wird (gewesen) seyn, he
shall be (have been).

Singular.

*Ich werde seyn, oder, gewesen
seyn*, I shall be, or, shall
have been,
du werdest (gewesen) seyn,
thou shalt be (have
been),
er werde (gewesen) seyn, he
shall be (have been).

Plural.

Wir werden (gewesen) seyn,
we shall be (have been),
ihr werdet (gewesen) seyn,
ye shall be (have been),
sie werden (gewesen) seyn,
they shall be (have
been).

Plural.

Wir werden (gewesen) seyn,
we shall be (have been),
ihr werdet (gewesen) seyn,
ye shall be (have been),
sie werden (gewesen) seyn,
they shall be (have
been).

IMPERATIVE.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Sey du*, be thou,
sey er, let him be, or be he.
 Plur. *Seyd ihr*, be ye,
seyn sie, let them be, or be they.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Du solst seyn*, thou shalt be,
er soll seyn, he shall be.
 Plur. *Ihr sollet seyn*, ye shall be,
sie sollen seyn, they shall be.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Seyn*, to be.
 PRET. *Gewesen seyn*, to have been.
 FUT. *Seyn werden*, about to be.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Seyend*, or *ein seyender*, being, or one that is.
 PRET. *Gewesen*, or *ein gewesener*, been, or one that
 has been.

II. *Haben*, TO HAVE.

INDICATIVE.

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.
Ich habe, I have,
du hast, thou hast,
er (sie) hat, he (she) has.

Singular.
Ich habe, I may have,
du habest, thou mayest have,
er (sie) habe, he (she) may
 have.

Plural.
Wir haben, we have,
ihr habet, ye have,
sie haben, they have.

Plural.
Wir haben, we may have,
ihr habet, ye may have,
sie haben, they may have.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.
Ich hatte, I had,
du hattest, thou hadst,
er hatte, he had.

Singular.
Ich hätte, I might have,
du hättest, thou mightest have,
er hätte, he might have.

Plural.

Plural.

Wir hatten, we had,
ihr hättet, ye had,
sie hatten, they had.

Plural.

Wir hätten, we might have,
ihr hättet, ye might have,
sie hätten, they might have.

PERFECT.

Singular.

Ich habe gehabt, I have had,
du hast gehabt, thou hast
 had,
er hat gehabt, he has had.

Singular.

Ich habe gehabt, I may have
 had,
du habest gehabt, thou mayest
 have had,
er habe gehabt, he may have
 had.

Plural.

Wir haben gehabt, we have had,
ihr habet gehabt, ye have had,
sie haben gehabt, they have
 had.

Plural.

Wir haben gehabt, we may
 have had,
ihr habet gehabt, ye may have
 had,
sie haben gehabt, they may
 have had.

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich hatte gehabt, I had had,
du habtest gehabt, thou hadst
 had,
er hatte gehabt, he had had.

Singular.

Ich hätte gehabt, I might
 have had,
du hättest gehabt, thou
 mightest have had,
er hätte gehabt, he might
 have had.

Plural.

Wir hatten gehabt, we had had,
ihr hättet gehabt, ye had had,
sie hatten gehabt, they had
 had.

Plural.

Wir hätten gehabt, we might
 have had,
ihr hättet gehabt, ye might
 have had,
sie hätten gehabt, they might
 have had.

FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde haben, oder, gehabt
haben, I shall have, or,
 shall have had,
du wirst (gehabt) haben, thou
 shalt have (had),
er wird (gehabt) haben, he
 shall have (had).

Singular.

Ich werde haben, oder, gehabt
haben, I shall have, or,
 shall have had,
du werdest (gehabt) haben,
 thou shalt have (had),
er werde (gehabt) haben, he
 shall have (had).

Plural.	Plural.
<i>Wir werden (gehabt) haben,</i> we shall have (had),	<i>Wir werden (gehabt) haben,</i> we shall have (had),
<i>ihr werdet (gehabt) haben, ye</i> shall have (had),	<i>ihr werdet (gehabt) haben, ye</i> shall have (had),
<i>sie werden (gehabt) haben,</i> they shall have (had).	<i>sie werden (gehabt) haben,</i> they shall have (had).

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. <i>Habe du,</i> have thou, <i>habe er,</i> have he, or let him have.
Plur. <i>Habet ihr,</i> have you, <i>haben sie,</i> have they, or let them have.

FUTURE.

Sing. <i>Du solst haben,</i> thou shalt have, <i>er soll haben,</i> he shall have.
Plur. <i>Ihr sollet haben,</i> ye shall have, <i>sie sollen haben,</i> they shall have.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. <i>Haben,</i> to have.
PRET. <i>Gehabt haben,</i> to have had.
FUT. <i>Haben werden,</i> about to have.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. <i>Habend,</i> having,
PRET. <i>Gehabt,</i> had.

III. *Werden,* TO BECOME.

INDICATIVE.

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.	Singular.
<i>Ich werde,</i> I become,	<i>Ich werde,</i> I may become,
<i>du wirst,</i> thou becomest,	<i>du werdest,</i> thou mayest be-
<i>er (sie) wird,</i> he (she) be-	come,
comes.	<i>er (sie) werde,</i> he (she) may
	become.

Plural.

Plural.

Wir werden, we become,
ihr werdet, ye become,
sie werden, they become.

Plural:

Wir werden, we may become,
ihr werdet, ye may become,
sie werden, they may become.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich wurde, I became,
du wurdest, thou becamest,
er wurde, he became.

Singular.

Ich würde, I might become,
du würdest, thou mightest
 become,
er würde, he might become.

Plural.

Wir wurden, we became,
ihr wurdet, ye became,
sie wurden, they became.

Plural.

Wir würden, we might be-
 come,
ihr würdet, ye might become,
sie würden, they might be-
 come.

PERFECT.

Singular.

Ich bin geworden (+), I am be-
 come,
du bist geworden,
er ist geworden.

Singular.

Ich sey geworden, I may be
 become,
du seyst geworden,
er sey geworden.

Plural.

Wir sind geworden,
ihr seyd geworden,
sie sind geworden.

Plural.

Wer seyn geworden,
ihr seyd geworden,
sie seyn geworden.

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich war geworden, I was be-
 come,
du wärest geworden,
er war geworden.

Singular.

Ich wäre geworden, I might
 be become,
du wärest geworden,
er wäre geworden,

Plural.

(+) The difference between *worden* and *geworden* is this: if *werden* is an Auxiliary Verb, it must be *worden*; if it is a Verb by itself, it is *geworden*, as, *Ich bin gelehret worden*, not *geworden*. *Er ist Richter geworden*, he is become a judge; not *Er ist Richter worden*.

Plural.

*Wir waren geworden,
ihr wäret geworden,
sie waren geworden.*

Plural.

*Wir wären geworden,
ihr wäret geworden,
sie wären geworden.*

FUTURE.

Singular.

*Ich werde werden, oder, ge-
worden seyn, I shall be-
come, or, shall be be-
come,
du wirst werden (geworden
seyn),
er wird werden (geworden
seyn).*

Singular.

*Ich werde werden, oder, ge-
worden seyn, I shall be-
come, or, shall be be-
come,
du werdest werden (geworden
seyn),
er werde werden (geworden
seyn).*

Plural.

*Wir werden werden (geworden
seyn),
ihr werdet werden (geworden
seyn),
sie werden werden (geworden
seyn),*

Plural.

*Wir werden werden (geworden
seyn),
ihr werdet werden (geworden
seyn),
sie werden werden (geworden
seyn).*

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Werde du, become thou,
werde er, become he, or let him become.*
Plur. *Werdet ihr, become ye,
werden sie, become they, or let them become.*

FUTURE.

Sing. *Du sollst werden, thou shalt become,
er soll werden, he shall become.*
Plur. *Ihr solltet werden, ye shall become,
sie sollen werden, they shall become.*

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Werden, to become,*
PRET. *Geworden seyn, to be become,*
FUT. *Werden werden, about to become.*

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Werdend, or ein werdender, becoming, or one
who becomes,*
PRET. *Geworden, become.*

IV. *Wollen*, TO BE WILLING.

INDICATIVE.

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.

Ich will, I will,
du wilt, thou wilt,
er will, he will.

Plural.

Wir wollen, we will,
ihr wollet, ye will,
sie wollen, they will.

Singular.

Ich wolle, I may be willing,
du wollest,
er wolle.

Plural.

Wir wollen,
ihr wollet,
sie wollen,

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich wolte, I would,
du wolest, thou wouldst,
er wolte, he would.

Plural.

Wir wolten, we would,
ihr woltet, ye would,
sie wolten, they would.

Singular.

Ich wolte, I might be willing,
du wolest,
er wolte.

Plural.

Wir wolten,
ihr woltet,
sie wolten.

PERFECT.

Singular.

Ich habe gewolt, I have been
 willing,
du hast gewolt, &c.

Singular.

Ich habe gewolt, I may have
 been willing,
du habest gewolt, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich hatte gewolt, I had been
 willing,
du hattest gewolt, &c.

Singular.

Ich hätte gewolt, I might
 have been willing,
du hättest gewolt, &c.

FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde wollen, oder, ge-
 wolt haben, I shall be
 willing, or, shall have
 been willing,
du wirst wollen, (gewolt
 haben) &c.

Singular.

Ich werde wollen, oder, ge-
 wolt haben, I shall be
 willing, or shall have
 been willing.
du werdest wollen, (gewolt
 haben) &c.

NO IMPERATIVE.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Wollen*, to be willing.

PRET. *Gewolt haben*, to have been willing.

FUT. *Wollen werden*, about to be willing.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Wollend*, willing,

PRET. *Gewolt*, would.

V. *Müssen*, TO BE OBLIGED.

INDICATIVE.

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.

Ich muss, I am obliged,
du musst, thou art obliged,
er (sie) muss, he (she) is —

Plural.

Wir müssen, we are obliged,
ihr müsst, ye are obliged,
sie müssen, they are obliged.

Singular.

Ich müsse, I may be obliged,
du müssest,
er (sie) müsse.

Plural.

Wir müssen,
ihr müsst,
sie müssen.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich musste, I was obliged,
du mustest, thou wast obliged,
er musste, he was obliged.

Plural.

Wir mussten, we were obliged,
ihr mustet, ye were obliged,
sie mussten, they were obliged.

Singular.

Ich müste, I might be obliged,
du müstest,
er müste.

Plural.

Wir müssten,
ihr müsstet,
sie müssten.

PERFECT.

Singular.

Ich habe gemusst, I have been
obliged,
du hast gemusst, &c.

Singular.

Ich habe gemusst, I may have
been obliged,
du habest gemusst, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
<i>Ich hatte gemußt, I had been obliged,</i>	<i>Ich hätte gemußt, I might have been obliged,</i>
<i>du hättest gemußt, &c.</i>	<i>du hättest gemußt, &c.</i>

FUTURE.

Singular.	Singular.
<i>Ich werde müßsen, oder, gemußt haben, I shall be obliged, or, shall have been obliged,</i>	<i>Ich werde müßsen, oder, gemußt haben, I shall be obliged, or, shall have been obliged,</i>
<i>du wirst müßsen (gemußt haben), &c.</i>	<i>du werdest müßsen (gemußt haben), &c.</i>

NO IMPERATIVE.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Müßsen*, to be obliged,
 PRET. *Gemußt haben*, to have been obliged,
 FUT. *Müßsen werden*, about to be obliged..

PARTICIPLE.

NO PRESENT.

PRET. *Gemußt*, obliged.

VI. Können, TO BE ABLE.

INDICATIVE. CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.	Singular.
<i>Ich kann, I can, or, I am able,</i>	<i>I könne, I may be able,</i>
<i>du kannst, thou canst, —</i>	<i>du könnest,</i>
<i>er (sie) kann, he (she) can, —</i>	<i>er (sie) könne.</i>
Plural.	Plural.
<i>Wir können, we can, —</i>	<i>Wir können,</i>
<i>ihr könnet, ye can, —</i>	<i>ihr könnet,</i>
<i>sie können, they can, —</i>	<i>sie können.</i>

IMPERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
<i>Ich konte, I could, or I was able,</i>	<i>Ich könnte, I might be able,</i>
<i>du kontest, thou couldst, —</i>	<i>du könntest,</i>
<i>er konte, he could —</i>	<i>er könnte.</i>
	Plural.

Plural.

*Wir konten, we could, —
ihr kontet, ye could, —
sie konten, they could —.*

Plural.

*Wir könnten,
ihr könntet,
sie könnten.*

PERFECT.

Singular.

*Ich habe gekont, I have been
able,
du hast gekont, &c.*

Singular.

*Ich habe gekont, I may have
been able,
du habest gekont, &c.*

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.

*Ich hatte gekont, I had been
able,
du hättest gekont, &c.*

Singular.

*Ich hätte gekont, I might
have been able,
du hättest gekont, &c.*

FUTURE.

Singular.

*Ich werde können, oder, ge-
kont haben, I shall be
able, or, shall have
been able,
du wirst können (gekont ha-
ben), &c.*

Singular.

*Ich werde können, oder, ge-
kont haben, I shall be
able, or, shall have been
able,
du werdest können (gekont ha-
ben), &c.*

NO IMPERATIVE.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. Können, to be able.

PRET. Gekont haben, to have been able.

FUT. Können werden, about to be able.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. Könnend, one that is able.

PRET. Gekont, able.

VII. *Dürfen*, TO DARE.

INDICATIVE.

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.

Ich darf, I dare,
du darfst, thou darést,
er (sie) darf, he (she) dare.

Plural.

Wir dürfen, we dare,
ihr dürft, ye dare,
sie dürfen, they dare.

Singular.

Ich dürfe, I may dare,
du dürfest,
en (sie) dürfe.

Plural.

Wir dürfen,
ihr dürft,
sie dürfen.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich durfte, I durst,
du durftest, thou durst,
er durfte, he durst.

Plural.

Wir durften, we durst,
ihr durftet, ye durst,
sie durften, they durst.

Singular.

Ich dürfte, I might dare,
du dürftest,
er dürfte.

Plural.

Wir dürften,
ihr dürftet,
sie dürften.

PERFECT.

Singular.

Ich habe gedurft, I have
dared,
du hast gedurft, &c.

Singular.

Ich habe gedurft, I may have
dared,
du habest gedurft, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich hatte gedurft, I had
dared,
du hättest gedurft, &c.

Singular.

Ich hätte gedurft, I might
have dared,
du hättest gedurft, &c.

FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde dürfen, oder, ge-
durft haben, I shall dare,
or, shall have dared,
du wirst dürfen (gedurft ha-
ben), &c.

Singular.

Ich werde dürfen, oder, ge-
durft haben, I shall dare,
or, shall have dared,
du werdest dürfen (gedurft
haben), &c.

NO IMPERATIVE.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Dürfen*, to dare.

PRET. *Gedurft haben*, to have dared.

FUT. *Dürfen werden*, about to dare.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Dürfend*, daring.

PRET. *Gedurft*, dared.

VIII. *Mögen* (†).

INDICATIVE.

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.

Ich mag, I may,
du magst, thou mayest,
er (sie) mag, he (she) may.

Plural.

Wir mögen, we may,
ihr möget, ye may,
sie mögen, they may.

Singular.

Ich möge,
du mögest,
er (sie) möge.

Plural.

Wir mögen,
ihr möget,
sie mögen.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich mochte, I might,
du mochtest, thou mightest,
er mochte, he might.

Plural.

Wir mochten, we might,
ihr mochtet, ye might,
sie mochten, they might.

Singular.

Ich möchte,
du möchtest,
er möchte.

Plural.

Wir möchten,
ihr möchtet,
sie möchten.

PERFECT.

(†) The English Verb, I MAY, being defective, it is impossible to translate the German throughout. It is, however, easily done in a sentence, as, *Er hätte kommen mögen*, he might have come. In the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future, the Verb *Mögen* becomes a Verb by itself, and is not used as an Auxiliary Verb. The English of *Ich habe gemocht*, is, I have liked.

PERFECT.

Singular.
Ich habe gemocht,
du hast gemocht, &c.

Singular.
Ich habe gemocht,
du habest gemocht, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.
Ich hatte gemocht,
u hättest gemocht, &c.

Singular.
Ich hätte gemocht,
du hättest gemocht, &c.

FUTURE.

Singular.
Ich werde mögen, oder, ge-
mocht haben,
du wirst mögen (gemocht ha-
ben), &c.

Singular.
Ich werde mögen, oder, ge-
mocht haben,
du werdest mögen (gemocht
haben), &c.

NO IMPERATIVE.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. Mögen.

PRET. Gemocht haben.

FUT. Mögen werden.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. Mögend.

PRET. Gemocht.

IX. Sollen.

INDICATIVE.

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.
Ich soll, I shall,
du solst, thou shalt,
er (sie) soll, he (she) shall.

Plural.
Wir sollen, we shall,
ihr sollet, ye shall,
sie sollen, they shall.

Singular.
Ich solle,
du sollest,
er (sie) solle.

Plural.
Wir sollen,
ihr sollet,
sie sollen.

IMPERFECT.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
<i>Ich solte, I should,</i>	<i>Ich solte,</i>
<i>du soltest, thou shouldst,</i>	<i>du soltest,</i>
<i>er solte, he should.</i>	<i>er solte.</i>
Plural.	Plural.
<i>Wir solten, we should,</i>	<i>Wir solten,</i>
<i>ihr soltet, ye should,</i>	<i>ihr soltet,</i>
<i>sie solten, they should.</i>	<i>sie solten.</i>

PERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
<i>Ich habe gesolt (+),</i>	<i>Ich habe gesolt,</i>
<i>du hast gesolt, &c.</i>	<i>du habest gesolt, &c.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
<i>Ich hatte gesolt,</i>	<i>Ich hätte gesolt,</i>
<i>du hättest gesolt, &c.</i>	<i>du hättest gesolt, &c.</i>

FUTURE.

Singular.	Singular.
<i>Ich werde sollen, oder, gesolt haben,</i>	<i>Ich werde sollen, oder, gesolt haben,</i>
<i>du wirst sollen (gesolt haben), &c.</i>	<i>du werdest sollen (gesolt haben), &c.</i>

NO IMPERATIVE.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Sollen.*
 PRET. *Gesolt haben.*
 FUT. *Sollen werden.*

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Sollend, or, ein Sollender.*
 PRET. *Gesolt*

X. *Lassen,*

(+) The English I SHALL being also defective, it is impossible to render the German in all its tenses. Besides, the German *Ich soll* is not used as Auxiliary in the Perfect, Pluperfect and Future, but is a Verb by itself; so that *Ich habe gesolt*, signifies, in English, I have been commanded, or ordered.

X. *Lassen*, TO LET.

INDICATIVE.

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.

Ich lasse, I let,
du lässest, thou letst,
er lasset, he lets.

Plural.

Wir lassen, we let,
ihr lasset, ye let,
sie lassen, they let.

Singular.

Ich lasse, I may let,
du lässest,
er lasse.

Plural.

Wir lassen,
ihr lasset,
sie lassen.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich liefs, I let,
du ließeest,
er liefs.

Plural.

Wir ließen,
ihr ließet,
sie ließen.

Singular.

Ich ließe, I might let,
du ließeest,
er ließe.

Plural.

Wir ließen,
ihr ließet,
sie ließen.

PERFECT.

Singular.

Ich habe gelassen, I have let,
du hast gelassen, &c.

Singular.

Ich habe gelassen, I may have
 let,
du habest gelassen, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich hatte gelassen, I had let.
du hättest gelassen, &c.

Singular.

Ich hätte gelassen, I might
 have let,
du hättest gelassen, &c.

FUTURE.

Ich werde lassen, oder, ge-
 lassen haben, I shall let,
 or, shall have let.
du wirst lassen (gelassen ha-
 ben), &c.

Ich werde lassen, oder, gelassen
 haben, I shall let, or,
 shall have let.
du werdest lassen (gelassen
 haben), &c.

IMPERA-

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

- Sing. *Lass du*, let thou,
lasse er, let him.
 Plur. *Lasset ihr*, let ye,
lassen sie, let they.

FUTURE.

- Sing. *Du solst lassen*, thou shalt let,
er soll lassen, he shall let.
 Plur. *Ihr sollet lassen*, ye shall let,
sie sollen lassen, they shall let.

INFINITIVE.

- PRES. *Lassen*, to let.
 PRET. *Gelassen haben*, to have let.
 FUT. *Lassen werden*, about to let.

PARTICIPLE.

- PRES. *Lassend*, letting.
 PRET. *Gelassen*, let.

OBSERV. The English use the Verb *do*, *thun*, as an Auxiliary Verb; but in German it is obsolete, for nobody says, *Ich thue glauben*, I do believe. An English phrase of this kind is always in German to be changed into an Active Verb, as, I do think, *Ich denke*; I do go, *Ich gehe*.

REGULAR

REGULAR VERBS.

Regular Verbs are those which have *te* in the Imperfect, and *et* in the Participle; as, *Ich liebe*, I love, Imperf. *Ich liebte*, Partic. *Geliebet*. They keep their Vowels unaltered throughout the whole conjugation, a few only excepted, as, *Ich brenne*, I burn, *ich brante*, *gebrant*. *Ich denke*, I think, *ich dachte*, *gedacht*, &c.

Most of the Verbs in German are regular, and one Verb is sufficient for an example. We, therefore, shall give here in full length the Verb

Ich lobe, I PRAISE.

THE ACTIVE.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Ich lobe*, I praise,
du lobest, thou praifest,
er (sie) lobet, he (she) praises.
 Plur. *Wir loben*, we praise,
ihr lobet, ye praise,
sie loben, they praise.

IMPERFECT.

Sing. *Ich lobete*, I praised,
du lobetest, thou praisedst,
er lobete, he praised.
 Plur. *Wir lobeten*, we praised,
ihr lobetet, ye praised,
sie lobeten, they praised.

PERFECT.

PERFECT.

- Sing. *Ich habe gelobet*, I have praised,
du hast gelobet, thou hast praised,
er hat gelobet, he has praised.
 Plur. *Wir haben gelobet*, we have praised,
ihr habet gelobet, ye have praised,
sie haben gelobet, they have praised.

PLUPERFECT.

- Sing. *Ich hatte gelobet*, I had praised,
du hattest gelobet, thou hadst praised,
er hatte gelobet, he had praised.
 Plur. *Wir hatten gelobet*, we had praised,
ihr hattet gelobet, ye had praised,
sie hatten gelobet, they had praised.

FUTURE.

- Sing. *Ich werde loben, oder, gelobet haben*, I shall praise, or,
 shall have praised,
du wirst loben (gelobet haben), thou shalt praise (have
 praised),
er wird loben (gelobet haben), he shall praise (have
 praised).
 Plur. *Wir werden loben (gelobet haben)*, we shall praise (have
 praised),
ihr werdet loben (gelobet haben), ye shall praise (have
 praised),
sie werden loben (gelobet haben) they shall praise (have
 praised).

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

- Sing. *Ich lobe*, I may praise,
du lobest, thou mayest praise,
er (sie) lobe, he (she) may praise.
 Plur. *Wir loben*, we may praise,
ihr lobet, ye may praise,
sie loben, they may praise.

IMPERFECT.

- Sing. *Ich lobete*, I might praise
du lobetest, thou mightest praise,
er lobete, he might praise.

Plural.

Plur. *Wir lobeten*, we might praise,
ihr lobetet, ye might praise,
sie lobeten, they might praise.

PERFECT.

Sing. *Ich habe gelobet*, I may have praised,
du habest gelobet, thou mayest have praised,
er habe gelobet, he may have praised.
 Plur. *Wir haben gelobet*, we may have praised,
ihr habet gelobet, ye may have praised,
sie haben gelobet, they may have praised.

PLUPERFECT.

Sing. *Ich hätte gelobet*, I might have praised,
du hättest gelobet, thou mightest have praised,
er hätte gelobet, he might have praised.
 Plur. *Wir hätten gelobet*, we might have praised,
ihr hättet gelobet, ye might have praised,
sie hätten gelobet, they might have praised.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Ich werde loben*, oder, *gelobet haben*, I shall praise, or,
 shall have praised,
du werdest loben (gelobet haben), thou shalt praise
 (have praised),
er werde loben (gelobet haben), he shall praise (have
 praised).
 Plur. *Wir werden loben (gelobet haben)*, we shall praise
 (have praised),
ihr werdet loben (gelobet haben), ye shall praise (have
 praised),
sie werden loben (gelobet haben), they shall praise
 (have praised).

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Lobe du*, praise thou,
lobe er, praise he.
 Plur. *Lobet ihr*, praise ye,
loben sie, praise they.

FUTURE.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Du wirst loben*, thou shalt praise,
er soll loben, he shall praise.

Plur. *Ihr solltet loben*, ye shall praise,
sie sollen loben, they shall praise.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Loben*, to praise.

PRET. *Gelobet haben*, to have praised.

FUT. *Loben werden*, about to praise.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Lobend*, praising, or, *ein Lobender*, one who praises.

PRET. *Gelobet*, praised.

THE PASSIVE.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Ich werde gelobet*, I am praised,
du wirst gelobet, thou art praised,
er (sie) wird gelobet, he (she) is praised.

Plur. *Wir werden gelobet*, we are praised,
ihr werdet gelobet, ye are praised,
sie werden gelobet, they are praised.

IMPERFECT.

Sing. *Ich wurde*, or, *ward gelobet*, I was praised,
du wurdest gelobet, thou wast praised,
er wurde gelobet, he was praised.

Plur. *Wir wurden gelobet*, we were praised,
ihr wurdet gelobet, ye were praised,
sie wurden gelobet, they were praised.

PERFECT.

Sing. *Ich bin gelobet worden*, I have been praised,
du bist gelobet worden, thou hast been praised,
er ist gelobet worden, he has been praised.

Plur. *Wir sind gelobet worden*, we have been praised,
ihr seyd gelobet worden, ye have been praised,
sie sind gelobet worden, they have been praised.

PLUPERFECT.

Sing. *Ich war gelobet worden*, I had been praised,
du warst gelobet worden, thou hadst been praised,
er war gelobet worden, he had been praised.

Plur. *Wir waren gelobet worden*, we had been praised,
ihr waret gelobet worden, ye had been praised,
sie waren gelobet worden, they had been praised.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Ich werde gelobet werden, oder, gelobet worden seyn*,
 I shall be praised, or, shall have been praised,
du wirst gelobet werden (worden seyn), thou shalt be
 praised (have been praised),
er wird gelobet werden (worden seyn), he shall be
 praised (have been praised).

Plur. *Wir werden gelobet werden (worden seyn)*, we shall
 be praised (have been praised),
ihr werdet gelobet werden (worden seyn), ye shall be
 praised (have been praised),
sie werden gelobet werden (worden seyn), they shall
 be praised (have been praised).

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Ich werde gelobet*, I may be praised,
du werdest gelobet, thou mayest be praised,
er (sie) werde gelobet, he (she) may be praised.

Plur. *Wir werden gelobet*, we may be praised,
ihr werdet gelobet, ye may be praised,
sie werden gelobet, they may be praised.

IMPERFECT.

Sing. *Ich würde gelobet*, I might be praised,
du würdest gelobet, thou mightest be praised,
er würde gelobet, he might be praised.

Plur. *Wir würden gelobet*, we might be praised,
ihr würdet gelobet, ye might be praised,
sie würden gelobet, they might be praised.

PERFECT.

Sing. *Ich sey gelobet worden*, I may have been praised,
du seyst gelobet worden, thou mayest have been praised,
er sey gelobet worden, he may have been praised.

Plur.

Plur. *Wir seyn gelobet worden*, we may have been praised,
ihr seyd gelobet worden, ye may have been praised,
sie seyn gelobet worden, they may have been praised.

PLUPERFECT.

Sing. *Ich wäre gelobet worden*, I might have been praised,
du wärest gelobet worden, thou mightest have been
praised,

er wäre gelobet worden, he might have been praised.

Plur. *Wir wären gelobet worden*, we might have been praised,
ihr wäret gelobet worden, ye might have been praised,
sie wären gelobet worden, they might have been praised.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Ich werde gelobet werden, oder, gelobet worden seyn*,
I shall be praised, or, shall have been praised,
du werdest gelobet werden (worden seyn), thou shalt
be praised (have been praised),
er werde gelobet werden (worden seyn), he shall be
praised (have been praised).

Plur. *Wir werden gelobet werden (worden seyn)*, we shall
be praised (have been praised),
ihr werdet gelobet werden (worden seyn), ye shall be
praised (have been praised),
sie werden gelobet werden (worden seyn), they shall
be praised (have been praised).

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Werde du gelobet*, be thou praised,
werde er gelobet, be he praised, or, let him be praised.

Plur. *Werdet ihr gelobet*, be ye praised,
werden sie gelobet, be they praised, or, let them be praised.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Du solst gelobet werden*, thou shalt be praised,
er soll gelobet werden, he shall be praised.

Plur. *Ihr sollt gelobet werden*, ye shall be praised,
sie sollen gelobet werden, they shall be praised.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Gelobet werden*, to be praised.

PRET. *Gelobet worden seyn*, to have been praised.

FUT. *Werden gelobet werden*, about to be praised.

PARTICIPLE.

PRET. *Ein gelobeter*, one that has been praised.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Though there are many Irregular Verbs in the German, yet they are few in comparison to the Regular ones (*); and it may in many instances be laid down as a rule, that those Verbs which are Irregular in English, are likewise so in German.

The Irregular Verbs have no *te* in the Imperfect; but they change the vowel, and become monosyllables. They also take an *en* in the Participle, as,

PRES.	IMPERF.	PARTIC.
<i>Ich spreche,</i>	<i>sprach,</i>	<i>gesprochen.</i>
I speak,	spoke,	spoken.
<i>Ich schreibe,</i>	<i>schrieb,</i>	<i>geschrieben.</i>
I write,	wrote,	written, &c.

The many rules given by Grammarians, in regard to Irregular Verbs, and the several classes they are divided into, contribute rather

(*) The learned Author of A SHORT INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH GRAMMAR, WITH CRITICAL NOTES, observes, from Dr. WARD's authority, that the whole number of Verbs in the English language amounts to 4,300, of which about 170 are irregular. If this calculation be true, the number of English Verbs is very near three times the number of German Verbs; for the whole, as it is reckoned, does not exceed 1,600, of which about 190 are irregular.

ther to confound than to clear up the matter. We, therefore, shall only give, first, an example of the conjugation of an Irregular Verb; secondly, an Alphabetical Index of all the Irregular Verbs, with their chief tenses; and thirdly, make some general observations upon them.

Sehen, TO SEE.

ACTIVE.

INDICATIVE.

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.

*Ich sehe, I see,
du siehst,
er sieht,*

Plural.

*Wir sehen,
ihr sehet,
sie sehen.*

Singular.

*Ich sehe, I may see,
du sehest,
er sehe*

Plural.

*Wir sehen,
ihr sehet,
sie sehen.*

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

*Ich sah, I saw,
du sahst,
er sah,*

Plural.

*Wir sahen,
ihr sahet,
sie sahen.*

Singular.

*Ich sähe, I might see,
du sähest,
er sähe.*

Plural.

*Wir sähen,
ihr sähet,
sie sähen.*

PERFECT.

Singular.

*Ich habe gesehen, I have seen,
du hast gesehen,
er hat gesehen,*

Singular.

*Ich habe gesehen, I may have
seen,
du habest gesehen,
er habe gesehen.*

Plural.

Plural.
*Wir haben gesehen,
 ihr habet gesehen,
 sie haben gesehen,*

Plural.
*Wir haben gesehen,
 ihr habet gesehen;
 sie haben gesehen.*

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.
*Ich hatte gesehen, I had seen,
 du hatteſt gesehen,
 er hatte gesehen.*

Singular.
*Ich hätte gesehen, I might
 have ſeen,
 du hätteſt gesehen,
 er hätte gesehen.*

Plural.
*Wir hatten gesehen,
 ihr hättet gesehen,
 ſie hatten gesehen.*

Plural.
*Wir hätten gesehen,
 ihr hättet gesehen,
 ſie hätten gesehen.*

FUTURE.

Singular.
*Ich werde ſehen, oder, geſehen
 haben, I ſhall ſee, or,
 ſhall have ſeen,
 du wirſt ſehen (geſehen ha-
 ben),
 er wird ſehen (geſehen ha-
 ben).*

Singular.
*Ich werde ſehen, oder, geſehen
 haben, I ſhall ſee, or,
 ſhall have ſeen,
 du werdeſt ſehen (geſehen ha-
 ben),
 er werde ſehen (geſehen ha-
 ben).*

Plural.
*Wir werden ſehen (geſehen
 haben),
 ihr werdet ſehen (geſehen
 haben),
 ſie werden ſehen (geſehen
 haben).*

Plural.
*Wir werden ſehen (geſehen
 haben),
 ihr werdet ſehen (geſehen
 haben),
 ſie werden ſehen (geſehen
 haben).*

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Sieh du, ſee thou.
 ſehe er, let him ſee.*
 Plur. *Sehet ihr, ſee ye.
 ſehen ſie, let them ſee.*

FUTURE.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Du solst sehen*, thou shalt see,
er soll sehen, he shall see.
 Plur. *Ihr sollet sehen*, ye shall see,
sie sollen sehen, they shall see.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Sehen*, to see.
 PRET. *Gesehen haben*, to have seen.
 FUT. *Sehen werden*, about to see.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Sehend*, seeing, or, *ein sehender*, one who is
 seeing.
 PRET. *Gesehen*, seen.

PASSIVE.

INDICATIVE.

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular. <i>Ich werde gesehen</i>, I am seen, <i>du wirst gesehen</i>, <i>er wird gesehen</i>. Plural. <i>Wir werden gesehen</i>, <i>ihr werdet gesehen</i>, <i>sie werden gesehen</i>.	Singular. <i>Ich werde gesehen</i>, I may be seen, <i>du werdest gesehen</i>, <i>er werde gesehen</i>. Plural. <i>Wir werden gesehen</i>, <i>ihr werdet gesehen</i>, <i>sie werden gesehen</i>.
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IMPERFECT.

Singular. <i>Ich wurde gesehen</i>, I was seen, <i>du wurdest gesehen</i>, <i>er wurde gesehen</i>. Plural. <i>Wir wurden gesehen</i>, <i>ihr wurdet gesehen</i>, <i>sie wurden gesehen</i>.	Singular. <i>Ich würde gesehen</i>, I might be seen, <i>du würdest gesehen</i>, <i>er würde gesehen</i>. Plural. <i>Wir würden gesehen</i>, <i>ihr würdet gesehen</i>, <i>sie würden gesehen</i>.
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PERFECT.

PERFECT.

Singular.

*Ich bin gesehen worden;
have been seen,
du bist gesehen worden,
er ist gesehen worden.*

Plural.

*Wir sind gesehen worden,
ihr seyd gesehen worden,
sie sind gesehen worden.*

Singular.

*Ich sey gesehen worden, I may
have been seen,
du seyst gesehen worden,
er sey gesehen worden.*

Plural.

*Wir seyn gesehen worden,
ihr seyd gesehen worden,
sie seyn gesehen worden.*

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.

*Ich war gesehen worden, I had
been seen,
du warest gesehen worden,
er war gesehen worden.*

Plural.

*Wir waren gesehen worden,
ihr waret gesehen worden,
sie waren gesehen worden.*

Singular.

*Ich wäre gesehen worden, I
might have been seen,
du wärest gesehen worden,
er wäre gesehen worden.*

Plural.

*Wir wären gesehen worden,
ihr wäret gesehen worden,
sie wären gesehen worden.*

FUTURE.

Singular.

*Ich werde gesehen werden,
oder, gesehen worden
seyn, I shall be seen, or,
shall have been seen.*

*du wirst gesehen werden
(worden seyn),*

*er wird gesehen werden
(worden seyn).*

Plural.

*Wir werden gesehen werden
(worden seyn),*

*ihr werdet gesehen werden
(worden seyn),*

*sie werden gesehen werden
(worden seyn).*

Singular.

*Ich werde gesehen werden,
oder, gesehen worden
seyn, I shall be seen, or,
shall have been seen.*

*du werdest gesehen werden
(worden seyn),*

*er werde gesehen werden
(worden seyn).*

Plural.

*Wir werden gesehen werden
(worden seyn),*

*ihr werdet gesehen werden
(worden seyn),*

*sie werden gesehen werden
(worden seyn).*

IMPER-

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

- Sing. *Werde du gesehen*, be thou seen,
werde er gesehen, let him be seen.
Plur. *Werdet ihr gesehen*, be ye seen,
werden sie gesehen, let them be seen.

FUTURE.

- Sing. *Du solst gesehen werden*, thou shalt be seen,
er soll gesehen werden, he shall be seen.
Plur. *Ihr sollet gesehen werden*, ye shall be seen,
sie sollen gesehen werden, they shall be seen.

INFINITIVE.

- PRES. *Gesehen werden*, to be seen.
PRET. *Gesehen worden seyn*, to have been seen.
PUT. *Werden gesehen werden*, about to be seen.

PARTICIPLE.

- PRET. *Gesehen worden*, been seen, or, *ein Gesehener*,
one who has been seen.

N. B. The following Alphabetical List of Irregular Verbs is to be read across both pages.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST

PRESENT.

First Person.		Second Person.
<i>Ich backe,</i>	I bake,	<i>du bäckst,</i>
— <i>befehle,</i>	I command,	— <i>befiehlst,</i>
— <i>befleiffe,</i>	I endeavour,	— <i>befleiffest,</i>
— <i>beginne,</i>	I begin,	— <i>beginnest,</i>
5 — <i>beiffe,</i>	I bite,	— <i>beiffest,</i>
— <i>berge,</i>	I hide,	— <i>birgst,</i>
— <i>berste,</i>	I burst,	— <i>birsest,</i>
— <i>besinne,</i>	I recollect,	— <i>besinnest,</i>
— <i>betriege,</i>	I cheat,	— <i>betreugst,</i>
10 — <i>bewege,</i>	I move,	— <i>bewegst,</i>
— <i>biege,</i>	I bend,	— <i>beugst,</i>
— <i>biere,</i>	I bid,	— <i>beutst,</i>
— <i>binde,</i>	I bind,	— <i>bindst,</i>
— <i>bitte,</i>	I beg,	— <i>bittest,</i>
15 — <i>blase,</i>	I blow,	— <i>bläsest,</i>
— <i>bleibe,</i>	I remain,	— <i>bleibst,</i>
— <i>brate,</i>	I roast,	— <i>brätest,</i>
— <i>breche,</i>	I break,	— <i>brichst,</i>
— <i>bringe,</i>	I bring,	— <i>bringst,</i>
20 — <i>darf,</i>	I dare,	— <i>darfst,</i>
— <i>denke,</i>	I think,	— <i>denkst,</i>
— <i>dresche,</i>	I thresh,	— <i>drischest,</i>
— <i>dringe,</i>	I insist,	— <i>dringest,</i>
— <i>empfinde,</i>	I feel,	— <i>empfindest,</i>
25 — <i>esse,</i>	I eat,	— <i>isst,</i>
— <i>erschrecke,</i>	I frighten,	— <i>erschrickst,</i>
— <i>fahre,</i>	I ride,	— <i>fährst,</i>
— <i>falle,</i>	I fall,	— <i>fälst,</i>
— <i>fange,</i>	I catch,	— <i>fängst,</i>
30 — <i>fechte,</i>	I fight,	— <i>fichst,</i>
— <i>finde,</i>	I find,	— <i>findest,</i>
— <i>flechte,</i>	I plait,	— <i>flechtst,</i>
— <i>fliege,</i>	I fly,	— <i>fliegst,</i>
— <i>fliehe,</i>	I flee,	— <i>fliehst,</i>
35 — <i>fließe,</i>	I flow,	— <i>fließest,</i>
		<i>Ich frasse.</i>

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

IMPERFECT.	PARTICIPLE.	IMPERATIVE.
First Person.		
Ich back,	gebacken,	back.
— befohl,	befohlen,	befiehl.
— befliz,	beßffen,	beßzeiß.
— began,	begonnen,	beginn.
5 — biß,	gebiffen,	beißeß.
— barg,	geborgen,	birg.
— barß,	geborßen,	birßeß.
— befann,	besonnen,	besinn.
— betrog,	betrogen,	betrieg.
10 — bewog,	bewogen,	beweg.
— bog,	gebogen,	bieg.
— bot,	gebaten,	biet.
— band,	gebunden,	bind.
— bat,	gebeten,	bitt.
15 — blies,	geblasen,	blas.
— blieb,	geblieben,	bleib.
— briet,	gebraten,	brat.
— brach,	gebrochen,	brich.
— brachte,	gebracht,	bring.
20 — durfte,	gedurft,	
— dachte,	gedacht.	denk.
— drasch,	gedroschen,	drisch.
— drang,	gedrungen,	dring.
— empfand,	empfundnen,	empfind.
25 — aß,	gegessen,	iß.
— erschrack,	erschrocken,	erschrick.
— fuhr,	gefahren,	fahr.
— fiel,	gefallen,	fall.
— fing,	gefangen,	fang.
30 — fochte,	gefachten,	ficht, or, fecht.
— fand,	gefunden,	find.
— flochte,	gestochten,	flucht, or, flecht.
— flog,	geflogen,	flieg.
— flohe,	geflohen,	flieh.
35 — floß,	gestossen,	fließeß.

Ich fraß,

PRESENT.

	First Person.		Second Person.
	<i>Ich fresse,</i>	<i>I devour,</i>	<i>du friffest,</i>
	<i>— friere,</i>	<i>I freeze,</i>	<i>— friereſt,</i>
	<i>— gebäre,</i>	<i>I bring forth,</i>	<i>— gebiereſt,</i>
	<i>— gebe,</i>	<i>I give,</i>	<i>— giebiſt,</i>
40	<i>— gedeie,</i>	<i>I prosper,</i>	<i>— gedeieſt,</i>
	<i>— gefalle,</i>	<i>I please,</i>	<i>— geſäſt,</i>
	<i>— gehe,</i>	<i>I go,</i>	<i>— gehſt,</i>
	<i>es gelingt,</i>	<i>It ſucceeds,</i>	
	<i>ich gelte,</i>	<i>I coſt,</i>	<i>— giltſt,</i>
45	<i>— geneſe,</i>	<i>I recover,</i>	<i>— geneſeſt,</i>
	<i>— genieſſe,</i>	<i>I enjoy,</i>	<i>— geneuſſeſt,</i>
	<i>es geſchiehet,</i>	<i>It happens,</i>	
	<i>ich gewinne,</i>	<i>I gain,</i>	<i>— gewinnſt,</i>
	<i>— gieſſe,</i>	<i>I pour,</i>	<i>— gieſſeſt,</i>
50	<i>— gleiche,</i>	<i>I reſemble,</i>	<i>— gleichſt,</i>
	<i>— gleite,</i>	<i>I glide,</i>	<i>— gleiteſt,</i>
	<i>— glimme,</i>	<i>I glimmer,</i>	<i>— glimmeſt,</i>
	<i>— grabe,</i>	<i>I dig,</i>	<i>— gräbſt,</i>
	<i>— greiſe,</i>	<i>I catch,</i>	<i>— greiſt,</i>
55	<i>— halte,</i>	<i>I hold,</i>	<i>— hältſt,</i>
	<i>— hänge,</i>	<i>I hang,</i>	<i>— hängſt,</i>
	<i>— haue,</i>	<i>I hew,</i>	<i>— haueſt,</i>
	<i>— hebe,</i>	<i>I lift up,</i>	<i>— hebſt,</i>
	<i>— heiſſe,</i>	<i>I bid,</i>	<i>— heiſſeſt,</i>
60	<i>— helfe,</i>	<i>I help,</i>	<i>— hilſt,</i>
	<i>— klinge,</i>	<i>I tingle,</i>	<i>— klingſt,</i>
	<i>— kneiffe,</i>	<i>I pinch,</i>	<i>— kneiffſt,</i>
	<i>— komme,</i>	<i>I come,</i>	<i>— kömſt,</i>
	<i>— krieche,</i>	<i>I creep,</i>	<i>— kriecheſt,</i>
65	<i>— kühre,</i>	<i>I choſe,</i>	<i>— kühſt,</i>
	<i>— lade,</i>	<i>I load,</i>	<i>— lädſt,</i>
	<i>— laſſe,</i>	<i>I leave,</i>	<i>— läſſeſt,</i>
	<i>— lauffe,</i>	<i>I run,</i>	<i>— läuſt,</i>
	<i>— leide,</i>	<i>I ſuffer,</i>	<i>— leideſt,</i>
70	<i>— leihe,</i>	<i>I lend,</i>	<i>— leiheſt,</i>
	<i>— leſe,</i>	<i>I read,</i>	<i>— lieſeſt,</i>
	<i>— liege,</i>	<i>I lie,</i>	<i>— liegſt,</i>
	<i>— lüge,</i>	<i>I tell lies,</i>	<i>— lügſt,</i>
	<i>— meide,</i>	<i>I avoid,</i>	<i>— meideſt,</i>
75	<i>— melke,</i>	<i>I milk,</i>	<i>— melkeſt,</i>
			<i>Ich meſſe,</i>

IMPERFECT.	PARTICIPLE.	IMPERATIVE.
First Person.		
Ich frass,	gefressen,	friss.
— fror,	gefroren,	frier.
— gehar,	geboren,	gebier.
— gab,	gegeben,	gib.
40 — gedie,	gedien,	gedei.
— gefiel,	gefallen,	gefall.
— ging,	gegangen,	geh.
es gelang,	gelungen,	geling.
ich galt,	gegolten,	gilt.
45 — genas,	genesen,	genese.
— genos,	genossen,	genies.
es geschah,	geschehen.	
ich gewann,	gewonnen,	gewinn.
— goß,	gegossen,	gießs.
50 — glich,	geglichen,	gleich.
— glit,	geglitten,	gleit.
— glomm,	geglommen,	glimm.
— grub,	gegraben,	grab.
— grif,	gegriffen,	greif.
65 — hielt,	gehalten,	halt.
— hing,	gehangen,	häng.
— hieb,	gehauen,	hau.
— hob,	gehoben,	heb.
— hiefs,	geheissen,	heißs.
60 — half,	geholfen,	hilf.
— klang,	gedlungen,	kling.
— kniff,	gekniffen,	kneif.
— kam,	gekommen,	komm.
— kroch,	gekrochen,	kriech.
65 — kahr,	gekahren,	kühr.
— lud,	geladen,	lad.
— ließ,	gelassen,	lass.
— lief,	gelauffen,	lauf.
— litte,	gelitten,	leide.
70 — lieb,	geliebet,	leih.
— las,	gelesen,	lies.
— lag,	gelegen,	lieg.
— lag,	gelagen,	lüg.
— mied,	gemieden,	meid.
75 — molk,	gemolken,	melk.

H

Ich mass,

PRESENT.

	First Person.		Second Person.
	<i>Ich messe,</i>	<i>I measure,</i>	<i>du missest,</i>
	— <i>mag,</i>	<i>I may, or, I like,</i>	— <i>magst,</i>
	— <i>nehme,</i>	<i>I take,</i>	— <i>nimmst,</i>
	— <i>nenne,</i>	<i>I call,</i>	— <i>nennst,</i>
80	— <i>pfeiffe,</i>	<i>I whistle,</i>	— <i>pfeiffst,</i>
	— <i>preise,</i>	<i>I praise,</i>	— <i>preigest,</i>
	— <i>quelle,</i>	<i>I spring forth,</i>	— <i>quillst,</i>
	— <i>rathe,</i>	<i>I advise,</i>	— <i>räthest,</i>
	— <i>reibe,</i>	<i>I rub,</i>	— <i>reibest,</i>
85	— <i>reisse,</i>	<i>I tare,</i>	— <i>reissest,</i>
	— <i>reite,</i>	<i>I ride,</i>	— <i>reitest,</i>
	— <i>rieche,</i>	<i>I smell,</i>	— <i>riechest,</i>
	— <i>ringe,</i>	<i>I wrestle,</i>	— <i>ringest,</i>
	— <i>rinne,</i>	<i>I leak,</i>	— <i>rinnest,</i>
90	— <i>rufe,</i>	<i>I call,</i>	— <i>rufest,</i>
	— <i>sauffe,</i>	<i>I drink hard,</i>	— <i>sauffst,</i>
	— <i>sauge,</i>	<i>I suck,</i>	— <i>saugest,</i>
	— <i>schaffe,</i>	<i>I create,</i>	— <i>schaffest,</i>
	— <i>schalle,</i>	<i>I found,</i>	— <i>schallest,</i>
95	— <i>scheide,</i>	<i>I separate,</i>	— <i>scheidest,</i>
	— <i>scheine,</i>	<i>I shine,</i>	— <i>scheinest,</i>
	— <i>schelte,</i>	<i>I chide,</i>	— <i>schiltest,</i>
	— <i>schere,</i>	<i>I shave,</i>	— <i>schereest,</i>
	— <i>schiebe,</i>	<i>I shove,</i>	— <i>schiebest,</i>
100	— <i>schieffe,</i>	<i>I shoot,</i>	— <i>schieffest,</i>
	— <i>schinde,</i>	<i>I skin,</i>	— <i>schindest,</i>
	— <i>schlafe,</i>	<i>I sleep,</i>	— <i>schläfest,</i>
	— <i>schlage,</i>	<i>I beat,</i>	— <i>schlägest,</i>
	— <i>schleiche,</i>	<i>I sneak,</i>	— <i>schleichest,</i>
105	— <i>schleiffe,</i>	<i>I grind,</i>	— <i>schleiffest,</i>
	— <i>schleisse,</i>	<i>I slit,</i>	— <i>schleissst,</i>
	— <i>schliesse,</i>	<i>I conclude, lock up,</i>	— <i>schliessest,</i>
	— <i>schlinge,</i>	<i>I swallow,</i>	— <i>schlingst,</i>
	— <i>schmelze,</i>	<i>I melt,</i>	— <i>schmelzest,</i>
110	— <i>schmeisse,</i>	<i>I throw,</i>	— <i>schmeissest,</i>
	— <i>schneide,</i>	<i>I cut,</i>	— <i>schneidest,</i>
	— <i>schreibe,</i>	<i>I write,</i>	— <i>schreibst,</i>
	— <i>schreite,</i>	<i>I stride,</i>	— <i>schreitest,</i>
	— <i>schreie,</i>	<i>I cry,</i>	— <i>schreiest,</i>
115	— <i>schwäre,</i>	<i>I suppurate,</i>	— <i>schwärest,</i>
			<i>Ich schweige,</i>

IMPERFECT.	PARTICIPLE.	IMPERATIVE.
First Person.		
Ich <i>maß</i> ,	<i>gemessen</i> ,	<i>miß</i> .
— <i>mochte</i> ,	<i>gemocht</i> .	
— <i>nahm</i> ,	<i>genommen</i> ,	<i>nim</i> .
— <i>nante</i> ,	<i>genant</i> ,	<i>nenn</i> .
80 — <i>pfiff</i> ,	<i>gepfiffen</i> ,	<i>pfeif</i> .
— <i>pries</i> ,	<i>gepriesen</i> ,	<i>preise</i> .
— <i>quoll</i> ,	<i>gequollen</i> ,	<i>quell</i> .
— <i>rieth</i> ,	<i>gerathen</i> ,	<i>rathe</i> .
— <i>riek</i> ,	<i>gerieben</i> ,	<i>reib</i> .
85 — <i>riß</i> ,	<i>gerissen</i> ,	<i>reiß</i> .
— <i>rit</i> ,	<i>geritten</i> ,	<i>reit</i> .
— <i>roch</i> ,	<i>gerochen</i> ,	<i>riech</i> .
— <i>rang</i> ,	<i>gerungen</i> ,	<i>ring</i> .
— <i>rann</i> ,	<i>geronnen</i> ,	<i>rinn</i> .
90 — <i>rief</i> ,	<i>gerufen</i> ,	<i>ruf</i> .
— <i>saß</i> ,	<i>gesehen</i> ,	<i>sauf</i> .
— <i>sag</i> ,	<i>gesagen</i> ,	<i>saug</i> .
— <i>schuß</i> ,	<i>geschossen</i> ,	<i>schuß</i> .
— <i>schall</i> ,	<i>geschallen</i> ,	<i>schall</i> .
95 — <i>schied</i> ,	<i>geschieden</i> ,	<i>scheide</i> .
— <i>schien</i> ,	<i>geschienen</i> ,	<i>schein</i> .
— <i>schalt</i> ,	<i>gescholten</i> ,	<i>schilt</i> .
— <i>schor</i> ,	<i>geschoren</i> ,	<i>scher</i> .
— <i>schob</i> ,	<i>geschoben</i> ,	<i>schieb</i> .
100 — <i>schofs</i> ,	<i>geschossen</i> ,	<i>schieß</i> .
— <i>schund</i> ,	<i>geschunden</i> ,	<i>schind</i> .
— <i>schief</i> ,	<i>geschlafen</i> ,	<i>schlaf</i> .
— <i>schlug</i> ,	<i>geschlagen</i> ,	<i>schlag</i> .
— <i>schlich</i> ,	<i>geschlichen</i> ,	<i>schleich</i> .
105 — <i>schliff</i> ,	<i>geschliffen</i> ,	<i>schleiff</i> .
— <i>schlifs</i> ,	<i>geschliffen</i> ,	<i>schleifs</i> .
— <i>schloß</i> ,	<i>geschlossen</i> ,	<i>schliefs</i> .
— <i>schlang</i> ,	<i>geschlungen</i> ,	<i>schling</i> .
— <i>schmolz</i> ,	<i>geschmolzen</i> ,	<i>schmelz</i> .
110 — <i>schmiß</i> ,	<i>geschmissen</i> ,	<i>schmeiß</i> .
— <i>schnitt</i> ,	<i>geschnitten</i> ,	<i>schneid</i> .
— <i>schrieb</i> ,	<i>geschrieben</i> ,	<i>schreib</i> .
— <i>schrut</i> ,	<i>geschritten</i> ,	<i>schreit</i> .
— <i>schrie</i> ,	<i>geschrien</i> ,	<i>schrei</i> .
115 — <i>schwor</i> ,	<i>geschworen</i> ,	<i>schwär</i> .

PRESENT.

	First Person.		Second Person.
	<i>Ich schweige,</i>	I keep silence,	<i>du schweigst,</i>
	— <i>schwimme,</i>	I swim,	— <i>schwimmst,</i>
	— <i>schwinde,</i>	I shrink,	— <i>schwindest,</i>
	— <i>schwinge,</i>	I swing,	— <i>schwingeſt,</i>
120	— <i>schwöre,</i>	I swear,	— <i>schwörest,</i>
	— <i>ſehe,</i>	I ſee,	— <i>ſieheſt,</i>
	— <i>ſiede,</i>	I boil,	— <i>ſiedest,</i>
	— <i>ſinge,</i>	I ſing,	— <i>ſingeſt,</i>
	— <i>ſinke,</i>	I ſink,	— <i>ſinkeſt,</i>
125	— <i>ſinne,</i>	I meditate,	— <i>ſinnest,</i>
	— <i>ſitze,</i>	I ſit,	— <i>ſitzeſt,</i>
	— <i>ſpeie,</i>	I ſpew,	— <i>ſpeieſt,</i>
	— <i>ſpinne,</i>	I ſpin,	— <i>ſpinnest,</i>
	— <i>ſpreche,</i>	I ſpeak,	— <i>ſprichſt,</i>
130	— <i>ſpringe,</i>	I ſpring,	— <i>ſpringeſt,</i>
	— <i>ſprieſſe,</i>	I ſprout,	— <i>ſprieſſeſt,</i>
	— <i>ſteche,</i>	I prick,	— <i>ſtickſt,</i>
	— <i>ſtehe,</i>	I ſtand,	— <i>ſteheſt,</i>
	— <i>ſtehle,</i>	I ſteal,	— <i>ſtiehleſt,</i>
135	— <i>ſteige,</i>	I mount,	— <i>ſteigeſt,</i>
	— <i>ſterbe,</i>	I dye,	— <i>ſtirkeſt,</i>
	— <i>ſtiebe,</i>	I ſcatter,	— <i>ſtiebeſt,</i>
	— <i>ſtinke,</i>	I ſtink,	— <i>ſtinkeſt,</i>
	— <i>ſtoſſe,</i>	I puſh,	— <i>ſtoſſeſt,</i>
140	— <i>ſtreiche,</i>	I ſtroke,	— <i>ſtreicheſt,</i>
	— <i>ſtreite,</i>	I ſtrive,	— <i>ſtreiteſt,</i>
	— <i>thue,</i>	I do,	— <i>thuſt,</i>
	— <i>trage,</i>	I carry,	— <i>trägeſt,</i>
	— <i>treffe,</i>	I hit,	— <i>triſtſt,</i>
145	— <i>treibe,</i>	I drive,	— <i>treibeſt,</i>
	— <i>trete,</i>	I tread,	— <i>tritſt,</i>
	— <i>trinke,</i>	I drink,	— <i>trinkeſt,</i>
	— <i>verderbe,</i>	I ſpoil,	— <i>verdirteſt,</i>
	— <i>verberge,</i>	I hide,	— <i>verbirgeſt,</i>
150	— <i>vergeſſe,</i>	I forget,	— <i>vergiſſeſt,</i>
	— <i>verbleiche,</i>	I fade,	— <i>verbleichſt,</i>
	— <i>vergleiche,</i>	I compare,	— <i>vergleichſt,</i>
	— <i>verliere,</i>	I loſe,	— <i>verliereſt,</i>
	— <i>verſchlinge,</i>	I ſwallow,	— <i>verſchlingeſt,</i>
155	— <i>verwirre,</i>	I confound,	— <i>verwirreſt,</i>
			<i>Ich verneine,</i>

IMPERFECT.	PARTICIPLE.	IMPERATIVE.
First Person.		
Ich schwieg,	geschwiegen,	schweig.
— schwam,	geschwommen,	schwimm.
— schwand,	geschwunden,	schwinde.
— schwang,	geschwungen,	schwing.
120 — schwur,	geschworen,	schwör.
— sahe,	gesehen,	siehe.
— satt,	gesotten,	siede.
— sang,	gesungen,	sing.
— sank,	gesunken,	sink.
125 — sann,	gesonnen,	sinn.
— saß,	gessen,	sitz.
— spie,	gespien,	spei.
— spann,	gesponnen,	spinn.
— sprach,	gesprochen,	sprich.
130 — sprang,	gesprungen,	spring.
— sproß,	gesprossen,	spriefs.
— stach,	gestochen,	stich.
— stand,	gestanden,	steh.
— stahl,	gestohlen,	stiehl.
135 — stieg,	gestiegen,	steig.
— starb,	gestorben,	stirb.
— stob,	gestoben,	stieb.
— stank,	gestunken,	stink.
— stieß,	gestossen,	stoß.
140 — strich,	gestrichen,	streich.
— stritt,	gestritten,	streit.
— that,	gethan,	thue.
— trug,	getragen,	trag.
— traf,	getroffen,	triff.
145 — trieb,	getrieben,	treib.
— trat,	getreten,	tritt.
— trank,	getrunken,	trink.
— verdarb,	verdorben,	verdirb.
— verbarg,	verborgen,	verbirg.
150 — vergaß,	vergessen,	vergisß.
— verblich,	verblichen,	verbleich.
— verglich,	verglichen,	vergleich.
— verlor,	verloren,	verlier.
— verschlang,	verschlungen,	verschling.
155 — verworr,	verworren,	verwirr.

PRESENT.

	First Person.		Second Person.
	<i>Ich verzeihe,</i>	I forgive,	<i>du verzeihst,</i>
	— <i>wachse,</i>	I grow,	— <i>wächstest,</i>
	— <i>wäge,</i>	I weigh,	— <i>wiegest,</i>
	— <i>wasche,</i>	I wash,	— <i>wäschest,</i>
160	— <i>weiche,</i>	I yield,	— <i>weichest,</i>
	— <i>weise,</i>	I shew,	— <i>weistest,</i>
	— <i>werbe,</i>	I enroll or court,	— <i>wirbst,</i>
	— <i>werde,</i>	I become,	— <i>wirst,</i>
	— <i>werfe,</i>	I throw,	— <i>wirfst,</i>
165	— <i>winde,</i>	I wind,	— <i>windest,</i>
	— <i>weis,</i>	I know,	— <i>weistest,</i>
	— <i>ziehe,</i>	I draw,	— <i>ziehst,</i>
168	— <i>zwinge,</i>	I force,	— <i>zwingest,</i>

OBSERV. 1. It appears to me, that the several modes of classing the Irregular Verbs, as found in many grammars, are of little use to the learner. They are therefore omitted, and the foregoing index is thought to be fully sufficient.

2. There are some more Irregular Verbs, besides those which we have given in the Alphabetical Index; but they are either very seldom used, or they admit likewise of a regular conjugation, as, *ich brenne*, I burn, *du brennest*, *er brennet*, &c. IMPERF. *ich brennete*, (Irreg. *ich brante*,) PARTICIP. *gebrennet*, (Irreg.

IMPERFECT.	PARTICIPLE.	IMPERATIVE.
First Person.		
<i>Ich verzieh,</i>	<i>verziehen,</i>	<i>verzeih.</i>
— <i>wuchs,</i>	<i>gewachsen,</i>	<i>wachse.</i>
— <i>wog,</i>	<i>gewogen,</i>	<i>wäge.</i>
— <i>wusch,</i>	<i>gewaschen,</i>	<i>wasch.</i>
160 — <i>wich,</i>	<i>gewichen,</i>	<i>weich.</i>
— <i>wies,</i>	<i>gewiesen,</i>	<i>weise.</i>
— <i>warb,</i>	<i>geworben,</i>	<i>wirb.</i>
— <i>wurde,</i>	<i>geworden,</i>	<i>werde.</i>
— <i>warf,</i>	<i>geworfen,</i>	<i>wirf.</i>
165 — <i>wand,</i>	<i>gewunden,</i>	<i>winde.</i>
— <i>wusste,</i>	<i>gewußt,</i>	<i>wiße.</i>
— <i>zog,</i>	<i>gezogen,</i>	<i>zieh.</i>
168 — <i>zwang,</i>	<i>gezwungen,</i>	<i>zwing.</i>

(Irreg. *gebrant*.) IMPERAT. *brenn*. The Verb *bewegen*, to move, is regular, when it is used in a physical sense, as, *ich bewegte den Fuß*, I moved the foot; but it is irregular, when used in a moral sense, as, *dis bewog mich*, this induced, or this moved me.

3. The Verbs *fragen*, to ask, and *jagen*, to hunt, or to ride fast, are by many used as Irregular, by saying, *du fragst*, *du jägst*, *er frug*, *er jag*, &c. But the best German authors use them always as Regular Verbs: *ich frage*, *du fragst*, *ich fragte*; *ich jage*, *du jagst*, *ich jagte*.

NEUTER VERBS.

A Neuter Verb is, in regard to its conjugation, the same as an Active, but does not admit of the passive voice. The Active Verb is conjugated with the Auxiliary Verb *ich habe*, but the Neuter frequently with *ich bin*; though most of them take also the former. This, however, creates one of the greatest difficulties in regard to this class of Verbs; for many errors are committed by an improper application of these Auxiliary Verbs. Grammarians have endeavoured to remove them, by laying down some rules for the use of these Auxiliary Verbs; but they are so uncertain, that they can be of little or no service. The best way of removing this difficulty, is to give, as GOTTSCHED has done, an index of the Verbs that are to be conjugated with *ich habe*, and another of those that are to be conjugated with *ich bin*.

This shall be done, after having given a conjugation of Neuter Verbs, both regular and irregular.

I. Regular,

I. Regular, with the Auxiliary *ich habe*.*Reden*, TO SPEAK.

INDICATIVE.

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.

Ich rede, I speak,
du redest, thou speakest,
er (sie) redet, he (she) speaks.

Plural.

Wir reden, we speak,
ihr redet, ye speak,
sie reden, they speak.

Singular.

Ich rede, I may speak,
du redest,
er (sie) rede.

Plural.

Wir reden,
ihr redet,
sie reden.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich redete, I spoke,
du redetest,
er redete.

Plural.

Wir redeten,
ihr redetet,
sie redeten.

Singular.

Ich redete, I might speak,
du redetest,
er redete.

Plural.

Wir redeten,
ihr redetet,
sie redeten.

PERFECT.

Singular.

Ich habe geredet, I have
 spoken,
du hast geredet, &c.

Singular.

Ich habe geredet, I may have
 spoken,
du habest geredet, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich hatte geredet, I had
 spoken,
du hättest geredet, &c.

Singular.

Ich hätte geredet, I might
 have spoken,
du hättest geredet, &c.

FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde reden, oder, gere-
det haben, I shall speak,
 or, shall have spoken,
du wirst reden (geredet ha-
ben), &c.

Singular.

Ich werde reden, oder, gere-
det haben, I shall speak,
 or, shall have spoken,
du werdest reden (geredet
haben), &c.

IMPERA-

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Rede du*, speak thou,
rede er, let him speak.
 Plur. *Redet ihr*, speak ye,
reden sie, let them speak.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Du wirst reden*, thou shalt speak,
er soll reden, he shall speak.
 Plur. *Ihr werdet reden*, ye shall speak,
sie sollen reden, they shall speak.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Reden*, to speak.
 PRET. *Geredet haben*, to have spoken.
 FUT. *Reden werden*, about to speak.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Redend*, speaking, or, *ein redender*, one
 who speaks.
 PRET. *Geredet*, spoken.

II. Irregular, with the Auxiliary *ich bin*.*Kommen*, TO COME.

INDICATIVE. CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.	Singular.
<i>Ich komme</i> , I come,	<i>Ich komme</i> , I may come,
<i>du kommst</i> , thou comest,	<i>du kommest</i> ,
<i>er (sie) kömmt</i> , he (she) comes,	<i>er (sie) komme</i> .
Plural.	Plural.
<i>Wir kommen</i> , we come,	<i>Wir kommen</i> ,
<i>ihr kommet</i> , ye come,	<i>ihr kommet</i> ,
<i>sie kommen</i> , they come.	<i>sie kommen</i> .

IMPERFECT.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
<i>Ich kam, I came,</i> <i>du kamst,</i> <i>er kam.</i>	<i>Ich käme, I might come,</i> <i>du kämest,</i> <i>er käme,</i>
Plural.	Plural.
<i>Wir kamen,</i> <i>ihr kämet,</i> <i>sie kamen,</i>	<i>Wir kämen,</i> <i>ihr kämet,</i> <i>sie kämen.</i>

PERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
<i>Ich bin gekommen, I am</i> <i>come,</i> <i>du bist gekommen,</i> <i>er ist gekommen.</i>	<i>Ich sey gekommen, I may be</i> <i>come,</i> <i>du seyst gekommen,</i> <i>er sey gekommen,</i>
Plural.	Plural.
<i>Wir sind gekommen,</i> <i>ihr seyd gekommen,</i> <i>sie sind gekommen,</i>	<i>Wir seyn gekommen,</i> <i>ihr seyd gekommen,</i> <i>sie seyn gekommen.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.	Singular.
<i>Ich war gekommen, I was</i> <i>come,</i> <i>du warest gekommen, &c.</i>	<i>Ich wäre gekommen, I might</i> <i>be come,</i> <i>du wärest gekommen, &c.</i>

FUTURE.

Singular.	Singular.
<i>Ich werde kommen, oder, ge-</i> <i>kommen seyn, I shall</i> <i>come, or, shall be come,</i> <i>du wirst kommen (gekommen</i> <i>seyn), &c.</i>	<i>Ich werde kommen, oder, ge-</i> <i>kommen seyn, I shall</i> <i>come, or, shall be come.</i> <i>du werdest kommen (gekommen</i> <i>seyn), &c.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. <i>Komm du, come thou,</i> <i>komme er, let him come.</i>
Plur. <i>Kommt ihr, come ye,</i> <i>kommen sie, let them come.</i>

FUTURE.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Du solst kommen*, thou shalt come,
er soll kommen, he shall come.

Plur. *Ihr sollet kommen*, ye shall come,
sie sollen kommen, they shall come.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Kommen*, to come.

PRET. *Gekommen seyn*, to be come.

FUT. *Kommen werden*, about to come.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Kommend*, coming, or, *ein kommender*, one
 that is coming.

PRET. *Gekommen*, come, or, one that is come.

The following are to be conjugated with
 the Auxiliary Verb, *ich habe*.

Regular Verbs.

<i>Aechzen</i> ,	to groan,	<i>Ich habe geächzet.</i>
<i>Altern</i> ,	to grow old,	— <i>gealtert.</i>
<i>Angeln</i> ,	to angle,	— <i>geangelt.</i>
<i>Ankern</i> ,	to anchor,	— <i>geankert.</i>
<i>Argwohnen</i> ,	to suspect,	— <i>geargwohnet.</i>
<i>Athmen</i> ,	to breathe,	— <i>geathmet.</i>
<i>Balgen</i> ,	to fight,	— <i>gebalget.</i>
<i>Beihen</i> ,	to pray,	— <i>gebetet.</i>
<i>Befürchten</i> ,	to fear,	— <i>befürchtet.</i>
<i>Beharren</i> ,	to continue,	— <i>beharret.</i>
<i>Betteln</i> ,	to beg alms,	— <i>gebettelt.</i>
<i>Blinzeln</i> ,	to blink,	— <i>geblinzelt.</i>
<i>Blühen</i> ,	to bloom,	— <i>geblühet.</i>
<i>Borgen</i> ,	to borrow,	— <i>geborget.</i>
<i>Brummen</i> ,	to grumble,	— <i>gebrummet.</i>
<i>Bürgen</i> ,	to bail,	— <i>gebürget.</i>
<i>Büßten</i> ,	to suffer for,	— <i>gebüßet.</i>
<i>Danken</i> ,	to thank,	— <i>gedanket.</i>
<i>Dauren</i> ,	to last,	— <i>gedauret.</i>
<i>Dichten</i> ,	to feign,	— <i>gedichtet.</i>
<i>Donnern</i> ,	to thunder,	— <i>gedonnert.</i>

Dürfen,

Dürsten,	to be dry,	Ich habe gedürstet.
Eifern,	to be zealous,	— geeiffert.
Eilen,	to hasten,	— geeilet.
Eitern,	to matter,	— geeitert.
Entsagen,	to renounce,	— entsaget.
Erben,	to inherit,	— geerbet.
Faulen,	to putrify,	— gefaulet.
Fehlen,	to fail,	— gefehlet.
Flecken,	to stain,	— geflecket.
Fuchen,	to curse,	— gefluchet.
Funkeln,	to glimmer,	— gefunkelt.
Gähnen,	to yawn,	— gegähnet.
Gaukeln,	to juggle,	— gegaukelt.
Geizen,	to covet,	— gegeizet.
Handeln,	to act,	— gehandelt.
Harren,	to wait,	— geharret.
Hausiren,	to hawk about,	— gehausiret.
Hanthieren,	to trade, to bustle,	— gehanthieret.
Herrschen,	to govern,	— geherrschet.
Hinken,	to limp,	— gehinket.
Horchen,	to listen,	— gehorchet.
Hungern,	to hunger,	— gehungert.
Hüpfen,	to leap,	— gehüpft.
Husten,	to cough,	— gehustet.
Jauchzen,	to shout,	— gejauchzet.
Irren,	to err,	— geirret.
Kalben,	to calve,	— gekalbet.
Kämpfen,	to combat,	— gekämpft.
Kargen,	to be penurious,	— gekarget.
Keimen,	to shoot out,	— gekeimt.
Kirren,	to croo or creek,	— gekirret.
Klaffen,	to bawl or bark,	— geklaffet.
Klagen,	to complain,	— geklaget.
Kleben,	to cleave or stick,	— geklebet.
Klatschen,	to clap,	— geklatschet.
Klügeln,	to smatter,	— geklügelt.
Knacken,	to crack,	— geknacket.
Knarren,	to creek,	— geknarret.
Knickern,	to act niggardly,	— geknickert.
Knien,	to kneel,	— gekniet.
Kollern,	to be unruly,	— gekollert.
Kosten,	to cost,	— gekostet.
Krähen,	to crow,	— gekrähert.
	I	Krahmen,

<i>Krahen,</i>	to trade,	<i>Ich habe gekrahmet.</i>
<i>Kranken,</i>	to be ailing,	— <i>gekranket.</i>
<i>Krebsen,</i>	to catch crabs,	— <i>gekrebset.</i>
<i>Kriegen,</i>	to obtain,	— <i>gekriegt.</i>
<i>Lachen,</i>	to laugh,	— <i>gelachtet.</i>
<i>Lärmen,</i>	to make a noise,	— <i>gelärmet.</i>
<i>Landen,</i>	to land,	— <i>gelandet.</i>
<i>Lauren,</i>	to watch,	— <i>gelauret.</i>
<i>Lauten,</i>	to sound,	— <i>gelautes.</i>
<i>Leben,</i>	to live.	— <i>gelebet.</i>
<i>Leisten,</i>	to perform,	— <i>geleistet.</i>
<i>Mangeln,</i>	to want,	— <i>gemangelt.</i>
<i>Meinen,</i>	to fancy,	— <i>gemeinet.</i>
<i>Murmeln,</i>	to grumble,	— <i>gemurmelt.</i>
<i>Nahen,</i>	to approach,	— <i>genahet.</i>
<i>Orgeln,</i>	to play on the organ.	— <i>georgelt.</i>
<i>Rafen,</i>	to be mad,	— <i>geraset.</i>
<i>Rasten,</i>	to rest,	— <i>gerastet.</i>
<i>Rauchen,</i>	to smoke,	— <i>geraucht.</i>
<i>Räumen,</i>	to clear away,	— <i>geräumt.</i>
<i>Räuspern,</i>	to hawk,	— <i>geräuspert.</i>
<i>Rauschen,</i>	to rush,	— <i>gerauschet.</i>
<i>Rechnen,</i>	to reckon,	— <i>gerechnet.</i>
<i>Rechten,</i>	to go to law,	— <i>gerechtet.</i>
<i>Reden,</i>	to speak,	— <i>geredet.</i>
<i>Reifen,</i>	to ripen,	— <i>gereiffet.</i>
<i>Reimen,</i>	to rhyme,	— <i>gereimet.</i>
<i>Rudern,</i>	to row,	— <i>gerudert.</i>
<i>Sagen,</i>	to say,	— <i>gesagt.</i>
<i>Säumen,</i>	to tarry,	— <i>gesäumt.</i>
<i>Sausen,</i>	to whizz,	— <i>gesaufet.</i>
<i>Schaden,</i>	to hurt,	— <i>geschadet.</i>
<i>Schaffen,</i>	to procure,	— <i>geschaffen.</i>
<i>Schämen,</i>	to be ashamed,	— <i>geschämet.</i>
<i>Schaudern,</i>	to shiver,	— <i>geschaudert.</i>
<i>Scherzen,</i>	to joke,	— <i>geschernet.</i>
<i>Schimmeln,</i>	to mould,	— <i>geschimmelt.</i>
<i>Schlucken,</i>	to swallow,	— <i>geschluckt.</i>
<i>Schmachten,</i>	to languish,	— <i>geschmachtet.</i>
<i>Schmatzen,</i>	to smack,	— <i>geschmatzt.</i>
<i>Schmausen,</i>	to feast,	— <i>geschmauset.</i>
<i>Schmälen,</i>	to scold,	— <i>geschmälet.</i>
<i>Schmutzen,</i>	to smut,	— <i>geschmutzet.</i>
		<i>Schnabeln,</i>

<i>Schnabeln,</i>	to bill,	<i>Ich habe geschnabelt.</i>
<i>Schnarchen,</i>	to snore,	— <i>geschnarchet.</i>
<i>Schnattern,</i>	to gaggle,	— <i>geschnattert.</i>
<i>Schwärmen,</i>	to swarm,	— <i>geschwärmet.</i>
<i>Schwindeln,</i>	to grow giddy,	— <i>geschwindelt.</i>
<i>Schwitzen,</i>	to sweat,	— <i>geschwitzt.</i>
<i>Schweifen,</i>	to sigh,	— <i>geschweifet.</i>
<i>Segeln,</i>	to sail,	— <i>gesegelt.</i>
<i>Sorgen,</i>	to care,	— <i>gesorget.</i>
<i>Spazieren,</i>	to take a walk,	— <i>spazieret.</i>
<i>Spiele,</i>	to game, to play,	— <i>gespielet.</i>
<i>Steuern,</i>	to steer a ship,	— <i>gesteuret.</i>
<i>Studieren,</i>	to study,	— <i>studiret.</i>
<i>Stürmen,</i>	to storm,	— <i>gestürmet.</i>
<i>Stutzen,</i>	to start,	— <i>gestutzt.</i>
<i>Sudeln,</i>	to act slovenly,	— <i>gesudelt.</i>
<i>Summen,</i>	to hum,	— <i>gesummet.</i>
<i>Sündigen,</i>	to sin,	— <i>gesündigt.</i>
<i>Tappen,</i>	to grope,	— <i>getappet.</i>
<i>Thronen,</i>	to throne,	— <i>gethronet.</i>
<i>Toben,</i>	to rage,	— <i>getobet.</i>
<i>Thönen,</i>	to sound,	— <i>gethönnet.</i>
<i>Trachten,</i>	to strive, to desire,	— <i>getrachtet.</i>
<i>Trauren,</i>	to mourn,	— <i>getrauret.</i>
<i>Trüdeln,</i>	to sell old things,	— <i>getrödelt.</i>
<i>Triumphiren,</i>	to triumph,	— <i>triumphiret.</i>
<i>Verargen,</i>	to take amiss,	— <i>verarget.</i>
<i>Verlernen,</i>	to forget,	— <i>verlernet.</i>
<i>Vermeynen,</i>	to be of opinion,	— <i>vermeinet.</i>
<i>Wachen,</i>	to be awake,	— <i>gewachet.</i>
<i>Wagen,</i>	to venture,	— <i>gewaget.</i>
<i>Weinen,</i>	to cry,	— <i>geweinet.</i>
<i>Wilsfahren,</i>	to comply,	— <i>gewilsfahret.</i>
<i>Zagen,</i>	to despair,	— <i>gezaget.</i>
<i>Zanken,</i>	to quarrel,	— <i>gezanket.</i>
<i>Zielen,</i>	to aim at,	— <i>gezielet.</i>
<i>Zotteln,</i>	to stagger along,	— <i>gezottelt.</i>
<i>Zürnen,</i>	to be angry,	— <i>gezürnet.</i>

Irregular Verbs.

<i>Befehlen,</i>	to bid,	<i>Ich habe befohlen.</i>
<i>Erwerben,</i>	to acquire,	— <i>erworben.</i>
<i>Fechten,</i>	to fight,	— <i>gefochten.</i>
<i>Gefallen,</i>	to please,	— <i>gefallen.</i>
<i>Gleichen,</i>	to resemble,	— <i>geglichen.</i>
<i>Keiffen,</i>	to scold,	— <i>gekiſſen.</i>
<i>Klingen,</i>	to found,	— <i>geklungen.</i>
<i>Leiden,</i>	to ſuffer,	— <i>gelitten.</i>
<i>Reiten,</i>	to ride,	— <i>geritten.</i>
<i>Ringē,</i>	to wreſtle,	— <i>gerungen.</i>
<i>Sauſſen,</i>	to drink hard,	— <i>geſoffen.</i>
<i>Scheinen,</i>	to appear,	— <i>geſchienen.</i>
<i>Schlafen,</i>	to ſleep,	— <i>geſchlafen.</i>
<i>Schleiſſen,</i>	to ſlit,	— <i>geſchleiſſen.</i>
<i>Schnauben,</i>	to huſſ,	— <i>geſchnauben.</i>
<i>Schreien,</i>	to cry,	— <i>geſchrien.</i>
<i>Schweigen,</i>	to keep ſilence,	— <i>geſchwiegen.</i>
<i>Schwimmen,</i>	to ſwim,	— <i>geſchwommen.</i>
<i>Schwinden,</i>	to dwindle away,	— <i>geſchwunden.</i>
<i>Schwören,</i>	to ſwear,	— <i>geſchworen.</i>
<i>Sinnen,</i>	to ruminatē,	— <i>geſonnen.</i>
<i>Sitzen,</i>	to ſit,	— <i>geſeſſen.</i>
<i>Streiten,</i>	to fight,	— <i>geſtritten.</i>
<i>Verbrechen,</i>	to commit a crime,	— <i>verbrochen.</i>
<i>Verſchlafen,</i>	to ſleep too late,	— <i>verſchlafen.</i>

The following require the Auxiliary Verb,
ich bin.

Regular Verbs.

<i>Arten,</i>	to be diſpoſed,	<i>Ich bin geartet.</i>
<i>Begegnen,</i>	to meet,	— <i>begegnet.</i>
<i>Bemühen,</i>	to endeavour,	— <i>bemühet.</i>
<i>Ergrimmen,</i>	to be enraged,	— <i>ergrimmet.</i>
<i>Erkalten,</i>	to grow cold,	— <i>erkaltet.</i>
<i>Erſtaunen,</i>	to be aſtoniſhed,	— <i>erſtaunet.</i>
<i>Erſtarren,</i>	to chill, to grow ſtiff,	— <i>erſtarret.</i>
<i>Flattern,</i>	to flutter,	— <i>geflattert.</i>
<i>Flügeln,</i>	to get wings,	— <i>geflügelt.</i>
		<i>Gelangen,</i>

Gelangen,	to get, to attain,	Ich bin gelanget.
Gewohnen,	to be accustomed,	— gewohnet.
Klettern,	to climb,	— geklettert.
Reisen,	to travel,	— gereiset.
Rennen,	to run,	— gerennet.
Segeln,	to sail,	— gesegelt.
Sinnen,	to meditate,	— gesinnet.
Stolpern,	to stumble,	— gestolpert.
Stranden,	to strand,	— gestrandet.
Straucheln,	to trip,	— gestrauchelt.
Stutzen,	to start,	— gestutzet.
Traben,	to trot,	— getrabet.
Veralten,	to grow old,	— veraltet.
Verarmen,	to grow poor,	— verarmet.
Verblinden,	to grow blind,	— verblindet.
Verkrummen,	to get crooked,	— verkrummet.
Verlamen,	to get lame,	— verlamet.
Versauern,	to get sour,	— versauret.
Verstummen,	to grow dumb,	— verstummet.
Verweisen,	to decay,	— verweset.
Verwildern,	to grow wild,	— verwildert.
Verzagen,	to despond,	— verzaget.
Wandeln,	to walk,	— gewandelt.
Wandern,	to wander,	— gewandert.

Irregular Verbs.

Besteissen,	to be studious,	Ich bin beflissen,
Bersten,	to burst,	— geborsten.
Bleiben,	to remain,	— geblieben.
Erfrieren,	to freeze to death,	— erfroren.
Erschallen,	to resound,	— erschollen.
Erschrecken,	to be terrified,	— erschrocken.
Fahren,	to fare,	— gefahren.
Fallen,	to fall,	— gefallen.
Fliegen,	to fly,	— geflogen.
Fliehen,	to flee,	— geflohen.
Fließen,	to flow,	— geflossen.
Frieren,	to freeze,	— gefroren.
Gedien,	to prosper,	— gedien.
Gehen,	to go,	— gegangen.

<i>Genesen,</i>	to recover,	<i>Ich bin genesen.</i>
<i>Gleiten,</i>	to slip,	— <i>geglitten.</i>
<i>Klimmen,</i>	to climb,	— <i>geklommen.</i>
<i>Kommen,</i>	to come,	— <i>gekommen.</i>
<i>Kriechen,</i>	to creep,	— <i>gekrochen.</i>
<i>Lauffen,</i>	to run,	— <i>gelauffen.</i>
<i>Reiten,</i>	to ride,	— <i>geritten.</i>
<i>Rinnen,</i>	to leak,	— <i>geronnen.</i>
<i>Schleichen,</i>	to sneak,	— <i>geschlichen.</i>
<i>Schreiten,</i>	to stride,	— <i>geschritten.</i>
<i>Schwellen,</i>	to swell,	— <i>geschwollen.</i>
<i>Schwimmen,</i>	to swim,	— <i>geschwommen.</i>
<i>Schwinden,</i>	to shrink,	— <i>geschwunden.</i>
<i>Sitzen,</i>	to sit,	— <i>geseffen.</i>
<i>Springen,</i>	to jump,	— <i>gesprungen.</i>
<i>Stehen,</i>	to stand,	— <i>gestanden.</i>
<i>Steigen,</i>	to mount,	— <i>gestiegen.</i>
<i>Sterben,</i>	to dye,	— <i>gestorben.</i>
<i>Verbleichen,</i>	to grow pale,	— <i>verblichen.</i>
<i>Verlöfchen,</i>	to extinguish,	— <i>verlofchen.</i>
<i>Verschwinden,</i>	to disappear,	— <i>verschwunden.</i>
<i>Wachsen,</i>	to grow,	— <i>gewachsen.</i>
<i>Weichen,</i>	to give way,	— <i>gewichen.</i>
<i>Werden,</i>	to become,	— <i>geworden.</i>

OBSERVATION. Some few admit of both Auxiliary Verbs, which is the reason that the same word occurs in both these alphabetical lists.

COMPOUND VERBS.

There are two kinds of Compound Verbs.

I. Those which have short syllables before them, admit of no alteration in their conjugation. These syllables are,

<i>after</i> ,	as,	<i>afterreden</i> ,	to backbite.
<i>be</i> ,	as,	<i>befinden</i> ,	to find.
<i>emp</i> ,	as,	<i>empfangen</i> ,	to receive.
<i>ent</i> ,	as,	<i>entstehen</i> ,	to arise.
<i>er</i> ,	as,	<i>erfinden</i> ,	to invent.
<i>ge</i> ,	as,	<i>gedeihen</i> ,	to prosper.
<i>hinter</i> ,	as,	<i>hinterbleiben</i> ,	to remain behind.
<i>mis</i> ,	as,	<i>misfallen</i> ,	to displease.
<i>verab</i> ,	as,	<i>verabfolgen</i> ,	to deliver.
<i>ver</i> ,	as,	<i>vergeben</i> ,	to forgive.
<i>verun</i> ,	as,	<i>verunehren</i> ,	to dishonour.
<i>voll</i> ,	as,	<i>vollbringen</i> ,	to complete.
<i>über</i> ,	as,	<i>überdenken</i> ,	to consider.
<i>ur</i> ,	as,	<i>urtheilen</i> ,	to judge.
<i>zer</i> ,	as,	<i>zerstören</i> ,	to destroy.

II. Those Verbs that are compounded with Particles, are, in some tenses of the conjugation, to be separated from them. The principal Particles they are compounded with, are the following: *ab*, *anheim*, *auf*, *davon*, *dafür*, *davor*, *darunter*, *dazwider*, *dazwischen*, *durch*, *ein*, *einher*, *fort*, *für*, *heim*, *hin*, *gleich*, *her*, *herab*, *herauf*, *heraus*, *herbey*, *herdurch*, *herein*, *hernach*, *herüber*, *hernieder*, *herum*,

herum, herunter, hervor, herzu, hin, hinab, hinan, hinauf, hinaus, hindan, hinein, hinter, her, hinüber, hinzu, innen, mit, nach, nieder, ob, über, überein, um, unter, voll, voran, voraus, vorüber, vorbey, weg, wieder, zu, zuwider, &c.

A specimen of the conjugation of these Verbs, is as follows:

Ich halte auf, I DETAIN.

ACTIVE.

INDICATIVE.

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.

*Ich halte auf, I detain,
du hältst auf, thou detainest,
er (sie) hält auf, he detains.*

Plural.

*Wir halten auf, we detain,
ihr haltet auf, ye detain,
sie halten auf, they detain.*

Singular.

*Ich halte auf, I may detain,
du haltest auf,
er (sie) halte auf.*

Plural.

*Wir halten auf,
ihr haltet auf,
sie halten auf.*

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

*Ich hielte auf, I detained,
du hieltest auf,
er hielte auf.*

Plural.

*Wir hielten auf,
ihr hieltet auf,
sie hielten auf.*

Singular.

*Ich hielte auf, I might detain,
du hieltest auf,
er hielte auf.*

Plural.

*Wir hielten auf,
ihr hieltet auf,
sie hielten auf.*

PERFECT.

Singular.

*Ich habe aufgehalten, I have
detained,
du hast aufgehalten,
er hat aufgehalten.*

Singular.

*Ich habe aufgehalten, I may
have detained,
du habest aufgehalten,
er habe aufgehalten.*

Plural.

*Wir haben aufgehalten,
ihr habet aufgehalten,
sie haben aufgehalten.*

Plural.

*Wir haben aufgehalten,
ihr habet aufgehalten,
sie haben aufgehalten.*

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.

*Ich hatte aufgehalten, I had
detained,
du hattest aufgehalten,
er hatte aufgehalten.*

Singular.

*Ich hätte aufgehalten, I might
have detained,
du hättest aufgehalten,
er hätte aufgehalten.*

Plural.

*Wir hatten aufgehalten,
ihr hattet aufgehalten,
sie hatten aufgehalten.*

Plural.

*Wir hätten aufgehalten,
ihr hättet aufgehalten,
sie hätten aufgehalten.*

FUTURE.

Singular.

*Ich werde aufhalten, oder,
aufgehalten haben, I
shall detain, or, shall
have detained,
du wirst aufhalten (aufge-
halten haben),
er wird aufhalten (aufge-
halten haben).*

Singular.

*Ich werde aufhalten, oder,
aufgehalten haben, I
shall detain, or, shall
have detained,
du werdest aufhalten (auf-
gehalten haben),
er werde aufhalten (aufge-
halten haben).*

Plural.

*Wir werden aufhalten (auf-
gehalten haben),
ihr werdet aufhalten (aufge-
halten haben),
sie werden aufhalten (aufge-
halten haben).*

Plural.

*Wir werden aufhalten (auf-
gehalten haben),
ihr werdet aufhalten (aufge-
halten haben),
sie werden aufhalten (aufge-
halten haben).*

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Halte du auf, detain thou,
halte er auf, let him detain.*

Plur. *Haltet ihr auf, detain ye,
halten sie auf, let them detain.*

FUTURE.

Sing. *Du sollst aufhalten, thou shalt detain,
er soll aufhalten, he shall detain.*

Plur. *Ihr sollet aufhalten, ye shall detain,
sie sollen aufhalten, they shall detain.*

FUTURE.

- Sing. *Du wirst aufgehalten werden*, thou shalt be detained,
er soll aufgehalten werden, he shall be detained.
 Plur. *Ihr werdet aufgehalten werden*, ye shall be detained.
sie sollen aufgehalten werden, they shall be detained.

INFINITIVE.

- PRES. *Aufgehalten werden*, to be detained.
 PRET. *Aufgehalten worden seyn*, to have been detained.
 FUT. *Werden aufgehalten werden*, about to be detained.

PARTICIPLE.

- PRET. *Ein aufgehaltener*, one that is, or, has been detained.

NOTE 1. In the German, as well as in English, an Auxiliary Verb is frequently joined to an Adjective, and may be considered as another kind of Compound Verbs. For instance: *ich habe genug*, I have enough; *ich bin zufrieden*, I am contented. The conjugation is the same as the Auxiliary Verb, and the Adjective remains unaltered.

2. For more rules concerning the Compound Verbs, see the SYNTAX.

REC I-

RECIPROCAL VERBS.

These Verbs bring the action back to those of whom it is spoken, by adding the Reciprocal Pronoun. They are in reality Actives, and either Regular or Irregular. The following is the conjugation :

Sich trösten, TO COMFORT ONE'S SELF.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

- Sing. *Ich tröste mich*, I comfort myself,
du tröstest dich, thou comfortest thyself,
er (sie) tröstet sich, he (she) comforts him (her) self.
- Plur. *Wir trösten uns*, we comfort ourselves,
ihr tröstet euch, ye comfort yourselves,
sie trösten sich, they comfort themselves.

IMPERFECT.

- Sing. *Ich tröstete mich*, I comforted myself,
du tröstetest dich, thou comfortedst thyself,
er tröstete sich, he comforted himself.
- Plur. *Wir trösteten uns*, we comforted ourselves,
ihr tröstetet euch, ye comforted yourselves,
sie trösteten sich, they comforted themselves.

PERFECT.

- Sing. *Ich habe mich getröstet*, I have comforted myself,
du hast dich getröstet, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

- Sing. *Ich hatte mich getröstet*, I had comforted myself,
du hattest dich getröstet, &c.

FUTURE.

- Sing. *Ich werde mich trösten, oder, getröstet haben*, I shall comfort myself, or, shall have comforted myself.
du wirst dich trösten (getröstet haben), &c.

K

CONJUNC-

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Ich tröste mich*, I may comfort myself,
du tröstest dich, thou mayest comfort thyself,
er (sie) tröste sich, he (she) may comfort him (her)
 self.

Plur. *Wir trösten uns*, we may comfort ourselves,
ihr tröstet euch, ye may comfort yourselves,
sie trösten sich, they may comfort themselves.

IMPERFECT.

Sing. *Ich tröstete mich*, I might comfort myself,
du tröstetest dich, thou mightest comfort thyself,
er tröstete sich, he might comfort himself.

Plur. *Wir trösteten uns*, we might comfort ourselves,
ihr tröstetet euch, ye might comfort yourselves,
sie trösteten sich, they might comfort themselves.

PERFECT.

Sing. *Ich habe mich getröstet*, I may have comforted myself,
du habest dich getröstet, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

Sing. *Ich hätte mich getröstet*, I might have comforted
 myself,
du hättest dich getröstet, &c.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Ich werde mich trösten, oder, getröstet haben*, I shall
 comfort myself, or, shall have comforted myself,
du werdest dich trösten (getröstet haben), &c.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Tröste dich*, comfort thyself.
 Plur. *Tröstet euch*, comfort yourselves.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Du solst dich trösten*, thou shalt comfort thyself.
 Plur. *Ihr sollet euch trösten*, ye shall comfort yourselves.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Sich trösten*, to comfort one's self.

PRET. *Sich getröstet haben*, to have comforted one's self.

FUT. *Sich trösten werden*, to be about comforting one's self.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Sich tröstend*, comforting one's self.

If the Reciprocal Verb is at the same time a Compound Verb, which in its conjugation is separated from the Particle it is compounded with, the following is the manner to conjugate the same:

Sich etwas einbilden, TO BE SELF CONCEITED,
OR, TO FANCY ONE'S SELF SOMETHING,
(to be ill, &c.)

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

- Sing. *Ich bilde mir etwas ein*, I am self conceited,
 du bildest dir etwas ein,
 er (sie) bildet sich etwas ein.
Plur. *Wir bilden uns etwas ein*,
 ihr bildet euch etwas ein,
 sie bilden sich etwas ein.

IMPERFECT.

- Sing. *Ich bildete mir etwas ein*, I was self conceited,
 du bildetest dir etwas ein, &c.

PERFECT.

- Sing. *Ich habe mir etwas eingebildet*, I have been self conceited,
 du hast dir etwas eingebildet, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

- Sing. *Ich hatte mir etwas eingebildet*, I had been self conceited,
 du hattest dir etwas eingebildet, &c.

FUTURE.

- Sing. *Ich werde mir etwas einbilden, oder, etwas eingebildet haben*, I shall be self conceited, or, shall have been self conceited,
 du wirst dir etwas einbilden (etwas eingebildet haben), &c.

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Ich bilde mir etwas ein*, I may be self conceited,
du bildest dir etwas ein,
er bilde sich etwas ein.

Plur. *Wir bilden uns etwas ein*,
ihr bildet euch etwas ein,
sie bilden sich etwas ein.

IMPERFECT.

Sing. *Ich bildete mir etwas ein*, I might be self conceited,
du bildetest dir etwas ein, &c.

PERFECT.

Sing. *Ich habe mir etwas eingebildet*, I may have been self
conceited,
du habest dir etwas eingebildet, &c.

PLUPERFECT.

Sing. *Ich hätte mir etwas eingebildet*, I might have been
self conceited,
du hättest dir etwas eingebildet, &c.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Ich werde mir etwas einbilden, oder, etwas eingebildet
haben*, I shall be self conceited, or, shall have
been self conceited,
*du werdest dir etwas einbilden (etwas eingebildet
haben)*, &c.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Sing. *Bilde dir etwas ein*, fancy thyself something, &c.

Plur. *Bildet euch etwas ein*, fancy yourselves something, &c.

FUTURE.

Sing. *Du solst dir etwas einbilden*, thou shalt fancy thyself
something, &c.

Plur. *Ihr sollet euch etwas einbilden*, ye shall fancy your-
selves something, &c.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Sich etwas einbilden*, to be self conceited.

PRET. *Sich etwas eingebildet haben*, to have been self conceited.

FUT. *Sich etwas einbilden werden*, about to be self conceited.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Sich etwas einbildend*, being self conceited.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Some Verbs relate to things which have no personality, therefore do not admit of the Personal Pronouns; as, *es regnet*, it rains; *es donnert*, it thunders; *es geschieht*, it happens. These are called Impersonal. Some of them are Regular, some Irregular. We shall give the conjugation of both.

I. Regular.

INDICATIVE.

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Es gebüret sich, it behoves. *Es gebüre sich*, it may behave.

IMPERFECT.

Es gebürete sich, it behoved. *Es gebürete sich*, it might behave.

PERFECT.

Es hat sich gebüret, it has behoved. *Es habe sich gebüret*, it may have behoved.

PLUPERFECT.

Es hatte sich gebüret, it had behoved. *Es hätte sich gebüret*, it might have behoved.

FUTURE.

Es wird sich gebüren, it shall behave. *Es werde sich gebüren*, it shall behave.

NO IMPERATIVE.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *Sich gebüren*, to behave.

PRET. *Sich gebüret haben*, to have behoved.

FUT. *Sich gebüren werden*, about to behave.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. *Sich gebürend*, behaving.

II. Irregular.

INDICATIVE.

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Es frieret, it freezes.*Es friere*, it may freeze.

IMPERFECT.

Es fror, it froze.*Es fröre*, it might freeze.

PERFECT.

Es hat gefroren, it has frozen.*Es habe gefroren*, it may have frozen.

PLUPERFECT.

Es hatte gefroren, it had frozen.*Es hätte gefroren*, it might have frozen.

FUTURE.

Es wird frieren, it is going to freeze.*Es werde frieren*, it is going to freeze.

Sometimes the Personal Verbs are changed into Impersonal, by assuming the Improper Pronoun *es*, it; as, *es gefällt mir*, it pleases me; *es ärgert mich*, it vexes me. We shall give a conjugation of these Verbs, both with the Dative and Accusative cases.

I. With the Dative case.

INDICATIVE.

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular.

Singular.

Es gefällt mir, it pleases me,*Es gefalle mir*, it may please me,*es gefällt dir*, it pleases thee,*es gefalle dir*, it may please thee,*es gefällt ihm (ihr)* it pleases him (her).*es gefalle ihm (ihr)*, it may please him (her).

Plural.

Plural.

Es gefällt uns, it pleases us,*Es gefalle uns*, it may please us*es gefällt euch*, it pleases you,*es gefalle euch*, it may please you,*es gefällt ihnen*, it pleases them.*es gefalle ihnen*, it may please them.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

Es gefiel mir, dir, ihm, it
pleased me, thee, him.

Singular.

Es gefiele mir, dir, ihm, it
might please me, thee,
him.

Plural.

Es gefiel uns, euch, ihnen, it
pleased us, you, them.

Plural.

Es gefiele uns, euch, ihnen, it
might please us, you,
them.

PERFECT.

Singular.

Es hat mir, dir, ihm, gefallen,
it has pleased me,
thee, him.

Singular.

Es habe mir, dir, ihm, ge-
fallen, it may have
pleased me, thee, him.

Plural.

Es hat uns, euch, ihnen, ge-
fallen, it has pleased us,
you, them.

Plural.

Es habe uns, euch, ihnen,
gefallen, it may have
pleased us, you, them.

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Es hatte mir, dir, ihm, ge-
fallen, it had pleased
me, thee, him.

Singular.

Es hätte mir, dir, ihm,
gefallen, it might have
pleased me, thee, him.

Plural.

Es hatte uns, euch, ihnen,
gefallen, it had pleased
us, you, them.

Plural.

Es hätte uns, euch, ihnen,
gefallen, it might have
pleased us, you, them.

FUTURE.

Singular.

Es wird mir, dir, ihm, ge-
fallen, it will please
me, thee, him.

Singular.

Es werde mir, dir, ihm, ge-
fallen haben, it will
have pleased me, thee,
him.

Plural.

Es wird uns, euch, ihnen,
gefallen, it will please
us, you, them.

Plural.

Es werde uns, euch, ihnen,
gefallen haben, it will
have pleased us, you,
them.

II. With

II. With the Accusative case.

INDICATIVE.

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Es ärgert mich, it vexes me, *Es ärgere mich*, it may vex
es ärgert dich, it vexes thee, me,
es ärgert ihn (sie), it vexes es ärgere dich, it may vex
him (her). thee,

es ärgere ihn (sie), it may
vex him (her).

Plural.

Plural.

Es ärgert uns, it vexes us, *Es ärgere uns*, it may vex us,
es ärgert euch, it vexes you, *es ärgere euch*, it may vex you,
es ärgert sie, it vexes them. *es ärgere sie*, it may vex
them.

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

Singular.

Es ärgerte mich, dich, ihn, *Es ärgerte mich, dich, ihn*,
it vexed me, thee, it might vex me, thee,
him. him.

Plural.

Plural.

Es ärgerte uns, euch, sie, *Es ärgerte uns, euch, sie*,
it vexed us, you, them. it might vex us, you,
them.

PERFECT.

Singular.

Singular.

Es hat mich, dich, ihn geär- *Es habe mich, dich, ihn ge-*
gert, it has vexed me, *ärget*, it may have vexed
thee, him. me, thee, him.

Plural.

Plural.

Es hat uns, euch, sie geärget, *Es habe uns, euch, sie geär-*
it has vexed us, you, *get*, it may have vexed
them. us, you, them.

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Singular.

Es hatte mich, dich, ihn, *Es hätte mich, dich, ihn*,
geärgert, it had vexed *geärgert*, it might have
me, thee, him. vexed me, thee, him.

Plural.

Plural.

Es hatte uns, euch, sie ge- *Es hätte uns, euch, sie ge-*
ärgert, it had vexed us, *ärgert*, it might have
you, them. vexed us, you, them.

FUTURE.

FUTURE.

Singular.

Es wird mich, dich, ihn, ärgern, it will vex me, thee, him.

Plural.

Es wird uns, euch, sie, ärgern, it will vex us, you, them.

Singular.

Es werde mich, dich, ihn, geärgert haben, it shall have vexed me, thee, him.

Plural.

Es werde uns, euch, sie, geärgert haben, it shall have vexed us, you, them.

Impersonal Verbs are likewise made by the word *man*, one, instead of *es*, it; as, *man sagt*, it is said, or, one says; *man glaubet*, it is believed; *man höret*, one hears, or, we hear. The conjugation in such cases is regular, as may be seen by the following example:

INDICATIVE.

CONJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Man sagt, it is said.

Man sage, it may be said.

IMPERFECT.

Man sagte, it was said.

Man sagte, it might be said.

PERFECT.

Man hat gesagt, it has been said.

Man habe gesagt, it may have been said.

PLUPERFECT.

Man hatte gesagt, it had been said.

Man hätte gesagt, it might have been said.

FUTURE.

Man wird sagen, it will be said.

Man werde gesagt haben, it shall have been said.

General

General Remarks on Verbs.

The uncertainty of grammar is more evident in Verbs than in any other part of speech. The definitions given, are far from being exact: the rules laid down, seldom satisfactory. These have been settled by the grammarians, long after the language was formed by custom. I have observed, with others, that Regular Verbs retain their original vowels; that they end with *te* in the Imperfect, and *et* in the Participle: yet there are some of these which do not exactly answer to the definition of either Regular or Irregular Verbs. GOTTSCHED says, Irregular Verbs admit no *e* in the Imperative; but, notwithstanding this, I have affixed an *e* to many of them in my alphabetical Index, because I am warranted in this by some of our best writers. When I agree too with GOTTSCHED, in saying, that Irregular Verbs become Monosyllables in the Imperfect and in the Imperative, this is to be understood only of the greatest part of them; for in the index several of these Verbs may be seen, to which this characteristic is not applicable. I am very doubtful about many of the Neuter Verbs. I agree with all other grammarians, that Neuter Verbs admit of no passive conjugation; but am not satisfied with their explanation of the nature of these Verbs. There are some that are naturally mere passives; but use makes them appear in an active form. *Ich leide*, I suffer, though a Neuter Verb, has undoubtedly a passive signification. *Ich sterbe*, I die, is nothing else but suffering death, and therefore used in a passive sense. In most of these

these Neuter Verbs, the agent, and the object acted upon, coincide in the same subject; consequently they are, at the same time, both Active and Passive Verbs. The Passive is expressed only in the Active voice, as, *ich zittere*, I tremble; in which instance I am the person that trembles, and that suffers trembling. I have added this observation as a proof of the great uncertainty of all grammar. I must indeed have made a great many new classes of Verbs, and numberless exceptions, if I had not intermixed among the Regulars, Irregulars and Neuters, some Verbs which, when scrupulously examined, will not, in all points, answer to the definitions of the respective classes under which they are arranged.

PARTICIPLES.

Participles are words which, besides the idea of suffering or acting, convey another, sufficient to be understood without a Noun, as, *der schreibende*, one who is writing.

The Participles are used in German as Adjectives, and declined as such; for instance, *ein sterbender Mensch*, a dying man, *ein geschriebenes Buch*, a written book. These two examples shew likewise that there are two sorts of Participles, the Present and the Past, or the Preterit. *Ein hörender*, or *hörend*, is Present; *ein gehörter* is Past. They are besides either Active or Passive; as,
ein

ein liebender, the Active, *ein geliebter*, the Passive.

The Participle Preterit, *gelobet*, praised, *gesehen*, seen, &c. may not improperly be called Neuter: for it is neither Active nor Passive, except the Auxiliary Verb *ich habe*, or *ich bin*, be added; when, in the first instance, it becomes Active, in the second Passive; as, *ich habe gesehen*, I have seen, *ich bin gesehen*, I am seen.

The Germans do not use the Participle as the English do; of which we shall say more in the Syntax, under this head.

A D V E R B S.

The Adverbs belong to the Verb, for they point out the manner in which is acted or suffered. They are invariable, the comparative degrees in some of them excepted, as,

Bald, soon, *eh*, sooner, *am ehesten*, soonest.
Viel, much, *mehr*, more, *am meisten*, most.
Gut or *wohl*, good, *besser*, better, *am besten*, best.
Gern, readily, *lieber*, more readily, *am liebsten*,
 most readily.

There are several kinds of Adverbs. The following are the chief:

I. Adverbs of PLACE.

- a. If we ask where? *Da*, there; *hier* or *hie*, here; *dort*, yonder; *aussen*, *draussen*, without;

out; *innen*, *drinnen*, within; *überall*, *allenthalben*, every where; *ferne*, far off; *dabey*, *daneben*, just by; *hierinnen*, herein; *irgends* any where; *nirgends*, no where; *anderswo* elsewhere; *vorne*, before; *hinten*, behind, &c.

b. If we ask where to? *Hieher*, hither; *dahin*, *dorthin*, thither; *heraus*, *hinaus*, out; *hinein*, *herein*, into; *hinauf*, *herauf*, up; *hinunter*, *herunter*, down; *hinum*, *herum*, round; *weg*, *hinweg*, away.

c. If we ask from whence? *Daher*, *dorther*, from thence; *von binnen*, *von hier*, from hence; *davon*, from that; *hievon*, from this.

d. If we ask where through? *Hiedurch*, here through; *dadurch*, there through.

2. OF TIME.

a. PAST, as, *gestern*, yesterday; *vorgestern*, the day before yesterday; *neulich*, lately; *unlängst*, not long ago; *bisher*, hitherto; *ehemals*, *vormal*s, formerly; *vorher*, before; *damals*, at that time; *vorlängst*, long ago, &c.

b. PRESENT, as, *jezt*, *jezo*, *jezund*, *nun*, *nunmehr*, now; *heute*, to-day; *dismal*, this time; *schon*, already, &c.

c. TO COME, as, *morgen*, to-morrow; *übermorgen*, the day after to-morrow; *hernach*, afterwards; *nächstens*, soon; *ehstens*, very soon; *einstens*, some time, &c.

d. DOUBTFUL, as, *alsdenn*, then; *erst*, first; *noch*, still; *bis*, until; *endlich*, lastly; *bald*, soon; *zuweilen*, now-and-then; *bisweilen*, sometimes; *nie*, *niemals*, *nimmer*, never; *immer*, *immerdar*, *stets*, *allemal*, always; *früh*,
L early ;

early; *späte*, late; *morgens*, in the morning; *abends*, in the evening; *des nachts*, at night; *täglich*, every day; *monatlich*, monthly; *jährlich*, annually; *indessen*, *inzwischen*, *unterdessen*, in the mean time; *darauf*, upon this, &c.

3. Of NUMBER, as, *erstens*, in the first place; *zweytens*, secondly, &c. *leztens*, lastly; *wieauch*, also; *dann*, than; *ferner*, further; *desgleichen*, likewise; *allerseits*, *miteinander*, *durchgehends*, *zusammen*, *sämtlich*, altogether, &c.
4. Of QUANTITY, as *genug*, *genugsam*, enough; *wenig*, little; *reichlich*, *überflüssig*, abundantly; *fast*, *schier*, almost; *schwerlich*, *kaum*, hardly; *nur*, but; *wenigstens*, at least; *sehr*, very; *gänzlich*, entirely; *höchlich*, highly; *ziemlich*, tolerably, &c.
5. Of QUALITY, as, *artig*, pretty; *geschwind*, quick; *wohl*, well; *übel*, badly; *recht*, rightly; *klüglich*, prudently; *schlecht*, miserably; *obenhin*, superficially; *ungefähr*, accidentally; *umsonst*, in vain; *heimlich*, clandestinely; *öffentlich*, openly; *treulich*, faithfully, &c.
6. Of COMPARISON, as, *gleichsam*, as it were; *gleichfalls*, *ebenfals*, likewise; *wie*, *als*, as; *so*, &c.
7. Of INTERROGATION, as, *wo*, where? *wenn*, when? *wie*, how? *wohin*, whither? *wodurch*, by what means? *warum*, why? *weswegen*, for what reason, &c.
8. Of DOUBT, as, *vielleicht*, *etwan*, perhaps; *ob*, if; *wenn irgend*, if ever, &c.

9. Of

9. Of AFFIRMATION and NEGATION, as, *ja*, yes; *gewislich*, *fürwahr*, *warlich*, certainly; *freilich*, by all means; indeed; *allerdings*, *wirklich*, *unstreitig*, no doubt; *sicherlich*, surely; *nein*, *nicht*, no; *mitnichten*, *keinesweges*, by no means, &c.

10. Of RESTRICTION, as, *einigermassen*, in some respect; *genau*, exactly; *nur*, but; *so ferne*, so far, &c.

11. Of SEPARATION, as, *allein*, *besonders*, separately; *stückweise*, by pieces; *theils*, partly; *unterschiedlich*, differently, &c.

OBSERV. I. In English many Adverbs are formed from Substantives, by adding the syllables *LY*, *SOM*, *LESS*, &c. In like manner they are formed in German, by adding the syllables *lich*, *sam*, *los*, &c. as, *godly*, *göttlich*; *troublesome*, *mühsam*; *speechless*, *sprachlos*.

2. The syllable *un* changes the Adverbs from Affirmatives into Negatives, as in English the syllables *IM* or *UN*: as, *möglich*, possible; *unmöglich*, impossible; *vermögend*, able; *unvermögend*, unable.

PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions, which now and then are put before Verbs, but mostly before Nouns, govern cases. Some of them require always the same case, some different cases, according as they are differently used.

L 2

I. The

I. The following require the same case always:

1. The GENITIVE, as,

Disseits des Ganges, on this side of the Ganges.

Jenseits des Euphrats, on the other side of the Euphrates.

Wegen meiner Krankheit, on account of my illness.

Anstat des Vaters, instead of the Father.

Vermöge seines Amtes, by the power of his office.

Laut seines Willens, according to his last will.

Kraft des Königs Vollmacht, by the king's authority.

Ungeachtet aller Hindernisse, notwithstanding all impediments.

Unangesehen der Gefahr des Krieges, notwithstanding the danger of war.

Vermittelt eines Briefes, by means of a letter.

2. The DATIVE, as,

Gegen mir über, over against me.

Bey seinem Irthum bleiben, to remain in his error.

Zuwider. Der Vernunft zuwider, against reason.

Nach

Nach mir wird er folgen, he is to follow after me.

Nächst ihm habe ich einen andern Freund, besides him I have another friend.

Neben mir soll er sich setzen, he shall sit next to me.

Zu mir sollte er sich wenden, he should turn to me.

Zwischen der Mauer, between the wall.

Nach dem Dorfe gehen, to go to the village.

Nebst seiner Mutter, together with his mother.

Samt seinen Büchern, together with his books.

Aus den Armen der Mutter, out of the arms of the mother.

Mit der Feder in der Hand, with the pen in his hand.

3. The ACCUSATIVE, as,

Durch ihn werde ich es ausrichten, through him I shall have it done.

Für dich habe ich alles gethan, I have done every thing on thy account.

Ohne meine Einwilligung, without my consent.

Sonder den Vater denkt er zu thun, he thinks to do without the father.

Wider ihn will ich meine hand aufheben, against him will I lift up my hand.

II. Some admit of two cases.

1. The following have sometimes the GENITIVE, sometimes the DATIVE.

GENITIVE.

Ausserhalb, innerhalb des Königreichs, without, within the kingdom.

Oberhalb, unterhalb des Horizontes, above, below the horizon.

DATIVE.

Ausserhalb, innerhalb dem Hause, without, within the house.

Oberhalb, unterhalb dem Horizonte, above, below the horizon.

2. The following have sometimes the DATIVE, sometimes the ACCUSATIVE, as,

DATIVE.

An mir wird er seinen Mann finden, he shall find me his match.

Ueber dir hängt eine schwarze Wolke, over thee hangs a black cloud.

In dir wohnt die Tugend, in thee dwells virtue.

In der Kirche sahe ich ihn, in church I saw him.

Hinter mir lag die Stadt, behind me was the town.

Neben mir lag der Wald, on my side was the forest.

Ver

Vor mir stand ein Baum, before me stood a tree.

Unter mir liegt es, it lies under me.

ACCUSATIVE.

An mich wird er schreiben, he is to write to me.

Ueber mich geht es her, I am pulled down.

In sich selbst sollte er gehen, he should search himself.

In die Kirche sollte er gegangen seyn, he should have gone to church.

Hinter dich wirf den Ball, throw the ball behind thee.

Neben dich lege das Buch, lay the book on thy side.

Vor den Richter treten, to appear before the judge.

Unter den Stuhl ist es gefallen, it is fallen under the chair.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions join words and sentences together. They are

1. COPULATIVE CONJUNCTIONS, as, *und*, and; *auch*, also; *sowohl-als-auch*, as well—as; *nicht-nur-sondern auch*, not only—but also; *weder-noch*, neither—nor; *ingleichen*, likewise; *ferner*, further; *überdis*, besides; *übrigens*, endlich, lastly.
2. COMPARATIVE, as, *wie*—*gleichwie*, as; *so*, so; *bald*—*bald*, sometimes—sometimes.
3. Dis-

3. DISJUNCTIVE, as, *entweder—oder*, either—or; *theils—theils*, partly—partly; *hingegen*, on the contrary.
4. CONCESSIVE, or to grant, as, *zwar, wie-wohl, obgleich, obschon, obwohl*, though; *doch, jedoch*, however.
5. ADVERSATIVE, as, *aber, allein, sondern*, but; *nichts desto weniger*, nevertheless; *dem ungeachtet*, notwithstanding; *vielmehr, lieber*, rather.
6. CAUSAL, or to give reason, as, *dass, aufdass, damit*, that; *denn, weil, dieweil*, because.
7. CONDITIONAL, *wenn, woferne, so, falls*, if, or in case.
8. CONCLUSIVE, or to draw a conclusion, *darum, dannenhero, derowegen, folglich, derohalben, daher*, &c. therefore.

INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are words which are thrown in to express the passion of the speaker. They are to declare

1. ADMIRATION; *O! ey! hoho!*
2. AVERSION; *pfui, fy; weg*, away.
3. GRIEF and SORROW; *ach! ach Gott! o wehe! leider*, alas!
4. EXHORTATION; *woblan! well then! auf—auf! up—up! lustig! merry! getroßt! courage! brav! bravo!*
5. A CALL; *holla! he!*
6. SILENCE; *st! scht! still!*
7. MIRTH; *beisa! juchhey! eya! &c.*

THE



THE SYNTAX.

OF ARTICLES.

I. **T**HE Article which stands before a Substantive, or Adjective, or Participle, must agree with the same in gender, number and case, as,

Socrates DER Heide glaubte DIE Unsterblichkeit sey DAS würdigste Ziel DER Wünsche DES Menschen. Socrates, the heathen, believed immortality to be the worthiest object of man's wishes.

II. If a sentence begins with more Nouns of the same gender, it may be sufficient to give the first an Article; but if the Nouns are of different genders, each Noun must have either its proper Article, or no Article at all, as,

DIE Freundschaft, Liebe und Hochachtung stehen in der genauesten Verbindung. Friendship, love and regard, are closely connected.

DIE

-DIE *Gesundheit*, DER *Zorn* und DIE *Unmäßigkeit*, können nicht neben einander bestehen.
Health, anger and intemperance, are inconsistent with each other.

NOTE. In both these instances, it would be no fault to omit the Article entirely, as in English.

III. The rules for prefixing, or leaving out the Article, are almost the same in German as in English.

1. The Article is to be left out.

NERO the tyrant, *NERO der Tyran*.
The father's BLESSING, *des Vaters SEGEN*.
GOD the father of all, *GOTT der Vater aller*.

2. The Article to be expressed.

The wise Seneca, *der weise Seneca*.
The Plato of his age, *der Plato seines Zeitalters*.

OBSERV. I The English leave the Article out in the following instances, when in German it is always to be expressed, as,

Brutus killed Cæsar, *Brutus tödtete den Cæsar*.
He lives in Turkey, *er lebt in der Turkey*.
He has a house in town, *er hat ein Haus in der Stadt*.

He goes to change, to church, *er geht auf die Börse, in die Kirche*.

Death itself is not so dreadful, *der Tod selbst ist nicht so fürchterlich*.

The

2. The English express the Article where the Germans leave it out, when it concerns numbers, measure, weight, the names of months, isles, kingdoms, or cities; as,

A glass of beer, *ein Glas Bier*.

A drop of water, *ein Tropfen Wasser*.

A yard of ribbon, *eine Elle Band*.

A pound of tea, *ein Pfund Thee*.

The month of April, *der Monat April*.

The island of Corsica, *die Insel Corsica*.

The kingdom of France, *das Königreich Frankreich*.

The city of London, *die Stadt London*.

Of N O U N S.

I. The Adjective placed before the Substantive, as it usually should be, must agree with the same, in gender, number and case, as,

Eine weise Regierung ist eine grosse Glückseligkeit,
a wise government is a great happiness.

II. When two Substantives stand together, without a Conjunction between them, one of them must be in the Genitive Case, as,

Die Tiefe des Meers, the depth of the sea.

But if the two Substantives belong to the same person, the cases are the same, and the latter is said to stand in apposition; as,

König Carl, King Charles.

Keyser Joseph, Emperor Joseph.

III. Ad-

III. Adjectives and Infinitives are sometimes made Substantives, by adding the Neuter Article, as,

Jederman liebt das Neue, das Schöne, every man likes the new, the beautiful.

Das Lehren erfordert Wissenschaft, to teach requires knowledge.

IV. The Germans make use of the Genitive Case.

1. When the English use the word BY, to express one's birth or profession; as,

He is BY birth an Englishman, *er ist SEINER Geburt nach ein Engländer.*

He is BY extraction a nobleman, *er ist SEINER Herkunft nach ein Edelmann.*

2. After Adverbs, signifying abundance or want, and after numbers; as,

Er macht viel Lärms, he makes much noise.

Dis ist Zeugs genug, this is stuff enough.

Er mangelt des Nothdürftigen, he wants the necessaries of life.

Drey der stärksten Männer, three of the strongest men.

3. After Verbs concerning memory; as,

Er hat seiner vergessen, he has forgot him.

Gedenke meiner, remember me.

4. To express the time when, and how often, a thing is done; as,

Donnerstags frühe, early on Thursday.

Zweymal des Tages, twice a-day.

5. After

5. After Prepositions which govern the Genitive. See page 112, 114.

6. In the following, or such like expressions; as,

Meines Wissens, to my knowledge.

Meines Erachtens, or, *meines Bedünkens*, in my opinion.

Ich bin willens, I have a mind.

Ich gehe gradesweges, I go straight forwards.

V. The Dative is used,

1. In many instances where the English use it, because of the regimen of the Verb; as,

It appears very easy TO ME, *es scheint MIR sehr leicht zu seyn*.

This is hurtful TO ME, *dis ist MIR schädlich*.

2. Frequently when the English use FOR; as,
It is easy FOR HIM, *es ist IHM etwas leichtes*.

3. After Adverbs, which imply a likeness; as,

He is like his brother, *er ist SEINEM Bruder ähnlich*.

4. After Prepositions which govern a Dative. See page 112, 113, 114.

VI. The Accusative is used,

1. When the Active Verb requires it; as,
Gott segne DICH, God bleſs THEE.

2. After Prepositions, which govern the Accusative. See page 113, 115.

M

VII. The

VII. The following modes of placing the Substantive and Adjective, in particular instances, are to be attended to.

1. If the Adjective is added to express similarity, when the English use the Particle *As* twice, the first *As* is rendered in German by the Particle *so*; the second, by the Particle *als*; for instance:

The waves were *As* high *As* mountains, *die Wellen waren so hoch ALS Berge.*

He is *As* serious *As* Cato, *er ist so ernsthaft ALS Cato.*

2. The Degrees of Comparison are very much like the English. In the Comparative, when the English say *THAN*, the Germans say *als* or *denn*. In the Superlative, when the English say *OF*, or *AMONG*, the Germans say, *von*, or *unter*; as,

He is stronger *THAN* Hercules, *er ist stärker ALS, (or denn) Hercules.*

This is the best *OF* all, *dis ist der beste von allen.*

She is the handsomest *AMONG* them, *sie ist die schönste UNTER ihnen.*

3. The English have a mode of expressing Degrees of Comparison, by repeating twice *THE*; which is done in the German almost in the same manner, by repeating twice the Particle *je*, or by putting first *je*, and afterwards *desto*; as,

THE

THE more THE better, JE mehr JE besser.

THE older THE wiser, JE älter DESTO weiser.

VIII. The numbers in German are used in the same manner as in English; as,

Ten men, *Zehn Männer.*

Sixteen ounces, *Sechzehn Unzen.*

He creeps upon all fours, *er kriecht auf allen vieren.*

He drives six, *er fährt mit sechs.*

OF PRONOUNS.

I. The Noun and the Pronoun are to agree, in gender, number and case; as,

UNSERE *Hülfe* kömt von UNSERM *Gott*, OUR help comes from OUR God.

Man zweifelt an IHREM *Leben*, HER life is despaired of.

II. The Relative Pronouns *der* and *welcher*, ought, as in English, to agree in gender and number with the Noun; but the case is governed by the Verb; as,

Der Bothe DEM *du* das *Geld* gabeſt, hat es DENEN zugeſtellet, WELCHEN *du* wohlwiſt. THE messenger to WHOM thou didſt give the money, has delivered it to THOSE to WHOM thou wiſheſt well.

III. The Pronoun *ſelbſt* or *ſelber* is the English SELF; but the Germans do not put the Poſſeſſive Pronoun before it, together

with the Personal: therefore, when the English say, I myself, thou thyself, it is, in German, *ich selbst, du selbst*. This *selbst*, after having cast off the *st*, is joined to numbers, as, *selb-ander, selb-dritte*, which is in English, I and another, I and two more.

IV. The English frequently place the Particles OF, TO, WITH, FROM, FOR, &c. at the end of the sentence, leaving out the Relative Pronoun, to which they belong. The Germans, on the contrary, always insert the Pronoun in these instances, and prefix the Particle to it; as,

This is the man (of whom) I was speaking OF,
dis ist der Mann VON WELCHEM ich redete.

This is the town (from which) I came FROM,
dis ist die Stadt VON WELCHER ich kam.

This is the book (for which) I was looking FOR, *dis ist das Buch WELCHES ich suchte.*

The pen (with which) I wrote WITH, *die Feder DAMIT ich schrieb.*

OBSERV. In the same manner the Relative Pronoun is always expressed, where the English occasionally leave it out; as, the way (which) I go, *der Weg DEN ich gehe*. The man (whom) I see, *der Mann DEN ich sehe*.

OF VERBS.

I. The German Verbs govern almost the same cases of Nouns as the English; the instances in which they differ, are the following:

1. The Germans use the Genitive case, when the English do not; as,

Er weigert sich dessen, he refuses it.

Er hat sich eines andern besonnen, he has changed his mind.

Man muss ihn eines andern belehren, he must be otherwise informed.

Er wehret sich seiner Haut, he stands on his own defence.

Freue dich deiner guten Handlungen, rejoice in thy good actions.

Sie pflegete ihres Kindes, she nursed her child.

Erwarte meiner, wait for me.

Ich lache ihrer Thorheit, I laugh at their folly.

Ich rühme mich meiner Unschuld, I glory in my innocence.

Er bemächtigte sich der Stadt, he conquered the city.

Ich begebe mich dieses Vergnügens, I give up this pleasure.

2. The Dative differs in German and English, in the following expressions:

Gehorche mir, obey me.

Vergilt ihm, reward him.

Wir danken dir, we thank thee.

Er wehrete dem Fortgange, he stopped the progress.

Er drohete mir, he threatened me.

Er schmeichelt mir, he flatters me.

Er rieth mir, he advised me.

Er folgte mir, he followed me, &c.

3. The Accusative and Vocative are used in German in the same manner as in English;

Liebe deinen Nächsten, love thy neighbour.

Ich bitte dich höre meine Reden, I pray thee hear my speeches.

Höret ihr Himmel, und Erde nimm zu Obren!
Hear O Heavens, and give ear O earth!

4. Some Verbs govern two Accusatives, as in English;

Ich habe euch gelehret Gebote und Rechte, I have taught you statutes and judgments.

Er nannte mich seinen Freund, he called me his friend.

Er fragte ihn dieses, he asked him this question.

5. Most Reciprocal, and Impersonal Verbs, govern an Accusative, though many require a Dative; as,

Ich besinne mich, I recollect.

Ich erinnere mich, I remember.

Es wundert mich, I am surprized.

Es begiebt sich, it happens.

II. The Verb which follows two or more Nouns, is to be in the plural number; as,

Tugend und Glückseligkeit gehen Hand in Hand,
virtue and happiness go hand in hand.

III. When two Verbs occur in the same sentence, the last is to be in the Infinitive Mode, as in English;

Lehre mich beten, teach me to pray.

Lafs mich gehen, let me go.

OBSERV. Some Verbs require, in the Infinitive Mode, the syllable *zu*, which is the English *to*; as,

Ich hoffe dich zu finden, I hope to find thee.

Ich wünsche sie zu sehen, I wish to see you.

IV. The Compound Verbs occasion some difficulties, which we shall remove by the following rules:

1. In the Present and Imperfect tenses, and the Imperative, made of those Compound Verbs, mentioned p. 91, No. II, the Particle is transposed, and placed after the Verb; as, *Wir kamen zurück,* we came back: and if more words are used, to complete the sentence, after the Verb, then the Particle, of which the Verb is compounded, is entirely separated from it, and placed at the end of the sentence; as, *Wir kamen in einer Postkutsche, innerhalb*
zween

zween Tagen, nach London zurück. We came back to London in a stage, within two days.

2. If the Compound Verb is used with another Verb in the same sentence, the separated Particle, in this case, is not to be placed at the end of the sentence, but immediately before the Infinitive of the second Verb; as, *Ich fing nach dreien Tagen wieder an zu genesen*, I began after three days to recover.
3. Those Verbs which are separable from their Particles, are Irregular in two other instances; as,
 - a. In the Participle, and the tenses compounded therewith, the syllable *ge* is to be inserted between the Particle and the Verb; as, *Ich bin hergekommen*, I came hither.
 - b. In the Infinitive mode the syllable *zu* is inserted; as, *Er weigert sich hereinzukommen*, he refuses coming in.

OBSERV. Those Compound Verbs from which the Particle cannot be separated, (see p. 91, No. I.) take the syllable *zu* in the Infinitive before the Particle, and do not admit of the syllable *ge* in the Participle; as,

Komm zu empfangen, come to receive; not *komm empzufangen*.

Ich habe empfangen, I have received; not *ich habe empgefangen*.

V. The

V. The following Verbs, when joined to others, are better put in the Infinitive than in the Participle; as,

Er hat sagen dürfen (or *gedurft*), he has dared to say.

Wer hat euch kommen heißen (or *geheissen*) ? who has bid you come ?

Ich habe ihn sagen hören (*gehört*), I heard him say.

Wie haben sie das sagen können (*gekant*) ? how could you say so ?

Er hat es fallen lassen (*gelassen*), he let it fall.

Er hätte kommen mögen (*gemocht*), he might have come.

Er hat bezahlen müssen (*gemußt*), he was obliged to pay.

Ich habe ihn reiten sehen (*gesehen*), I saw him riding.

Er hätte spielen sollen (*gesolt*) he should have played.

Ich habe sagen wollen (*gewolt*), I would say.

VI. The Present and Imperfect Tenses, as well as the Imperative Mode, are generally placed at the beginning; the other parts of the Verb at the end of the sentence; as,

Ich versichere sie von meiner grossen Hochachtung,
I assure you of my great regard.

Ich liebte sonst den rothen Wein, I liked formerly red wine.

Sag ihm dafs er herein kommen soll, tell him to come in.

Wenn

Wenn er diesen unglücklichen Schritt nicht gethan hätte, if he had not taken this unfortunate step.

Er ist von seinem Prinzen sehr geehret worden, he has been greatly honoured by his prince.

VII. The Auxiliary Verbs are frequently separated from the Verb they belong to. In the beginning of a sentence they are to be in the Indicative Mode; but in the Conjunctive, at the end of it; as,

Ich habe ihn zu Tische gebeten, I have invited him to dinner.

Ich würde ihn zu Tische gebeten haben, I might have invited him to dinner.

OBSERV. 1. If a sentence contains a Conditional Particle, the Auxiliary Verb is to be placed at the end; as, *Wenn du das wirst gethan haben,* if you shall have done that: but if there is no such Conditional Particle expressed, but only understood, the Auxiliary Verb is to be placed at the beginning; as, *Hättest du dis vorher gethan,* had you done this before; instead of, *Wenn du dis vorher gethan hättest,* if you had done this before.

2. In sentences that contain an exhortation, or imply a wish, the Auxiliary is placed before the other Verb, as in English; *Lasset uns beten,* let us pray. *Könte ich nur gehen!* could I but walk!

3. The

3. The English place the Passive Verb at the beginning of the sentence; as, I should have been conducted by him into the garden; but the Germans put the Auxiliary first, and the Verb which belongs to it at the end: and if, in the same sentence, there is another Auxiliary Verb, in the Infinitive Mode, belonging to the foregoing, it must be placed last; as, *Ich sollte von ihm in den Garten geführt worden seyn.*
4. The Auxiliary Verbs, as well as others, require their Personal Pronouns; for it is very improper to say, *Dero Verlangen kann nicht erfüllen*; instead of, *Dero Verlangen kann ich nicht erfüllen*, I cannot comply with your request.

VIII. In English the Reciprocal Pronoun is not to be separated from the Verb; neither is it so in German, in the Present and the Imperfect tenses; but in the other tenses, where the Auxiliary is used, the Pronoun is annexed to that, and the Verb itself placed at the end of the sentence; as,

Er tröstet sich mit leerer Hofnung, he comforts himself with vain hope.

Er hat sich mit leerer Hofnung getröstet, he has comforted himself with vain hope.

IX. In those Verbs which are called Impersonal, the following rules are to be observed:

1. When

1. When an Imperfonal Verb is used to affirm or deny, the Particles, *man*, one, or *es*, it, are placed before ; but if it is used as a Verb of Interrogation, those Particles are placed after it : as,

Man schreibet, one writes ; *man isset*, one eats ;
man trinkt, one drinks.

Es regnet, it rains ; *es schneiet*, it snows.

Schreibt man ? isset man ? trinket man ? do they write, &c.

Regnet es ? schneiet es ? does it rain, &c.

2. If the Imperfonal Verbs relate to a person, they govern the Dative or Accusative ; if to any other thing, the Accusative only ; as,

Man bittet mich, they beg of me.

Man erzählet mir, they tell me.

Man trinket den besten Wein, they drink the best wine.

Man arbeitet den ganzen Tag, one works the whole day.

3. With Imperfonal Verbs, denoting any affection of the body or the mind, either *es*, *mich*, or *mir*, can be used ; as,

Es hungert mich, I am hungry ; or, *mich hungert*.

Es verdreust mich, it vexes me ; or, *mich verdreust*.

Es jammert mich, it affects me ; or, *mich jammert*.

Es gefällt mir, it pleases me ; or, *mir gefällt*.

Of the PARTICIPLE.

I. We have already observed, that the Participle is used as an Adjective; and that it must agree with the Substantive, in gender, number and case; as,

Ein lesender Mann, a man that reads.

Eine sterbende Frau, a dying woman.

Ein kochendes Wasser, boiling water.

II. The Germans use the Participle differently from the English: for to render the Participle in German, it must be resolved into that tense of the Verb which the Participle expresses; and the sentence must begin with the Particles *wenn*, when, *als* or *wie*, as, *nachdem* or *indem*, since, or the like. A few instances will serve to make this point much clearer.

I. The PARTICIPLE PRESENT is to be resolved thus:

Having considered the matter, *nachdem ich die Sache überlegt habe*; or, SINCE I have considered, &c.

Going along the street I saw my friend, *wie ich auf der Strasse ging, sah ich meinen Freund*; or, AS I went along I saw, &c.

He gets friends by making himself popular, *er erhält Freunde indem er sich bey dem Volke beliebt macht*; or, he gets friends SINCE he makes, &c.

OBSERV. There are, however, some instances where the Germans make use of this Participle as the English; as,

During this war, *während dieses Krieges*.

Living and dying he set a good example, *lebend und sterbend gab er ein gutes Beyspiel*.

He dropped down speaking, *redend fiel er nieder*.

Dying he said, *sterbend sagte er*, &c.

2. The PARTICIPLE PERFECT may be resolved thus:

A man given to study, *ein Mann der dem Studiren ergeben ist*, a man WHO is given to study.

But if you would render it in German, by the Participle, (*ergebener* instead of *ergeben*) then the Relative Pronoun, (*der*) and the Auxiliary Verb, (*ist*) are to be rejected, and the first Noun Substantive in the sentence is to be placed at the end, immediately after the Participle; as,

Ein dem Studiren gebener Mann.

Ein im Schreibtisch eingeschlossener Brief, a letter locked up in the writing desk.

3. Some English phrases, where the Participle is used, must be changed either into Active or Passive Verbs, or into an Infinitive Mode; as,

I am standing, *Ich stehe*.

I have

I have been writing, *Ich habe geschrieben.*

The boiling of the pot, *das Kochen des Topfes.*

The running of the water, *das Lauffen des Wassers.*

He is reading, *er liest.*

The coat is making, *der Rock wird gemacht.*

The ship is building, *das Schiff wird gebauet.*

OBSERV. Reason and practice will easily determine when the Participle is to be changed into an Active or a Passive Verb. That rule which says; "if a Participle refers to a person, it is to be changed into an Active; and if used of inanimate things, into a Passive," is a very erroneous one: for we say; the pot is breaking, *der Topf bricht*; the lead is melting, *das Bley schmelzet*; the turnips are boiling, *die Rüben kochen*: and yet all these instances refer to inanimate things.

Of ADVERBS.

I. In German as well as in English, the Adverb is frequently placed after the Verb; except in the Conjunctive and Infinitive, where the Germans place it before; as,

Er kam bald, he came soon.

Er geht geschwind, he goes fast.

Wenn er bald käme, if he came soon.

Lange leben, to live long.

II. The Adverbs *weder* and *noch* are used as the English NEITHER and NOR; as,

Weder das eine noch das andere, neither the one nor the other.

Weder heute noch morgen, neither to-day nor to-morrow.

III. The English, in asking a question, separate oftentimes the Adverbs WHERE-FROM, WHERE-TO, the Germans do the same with their *wohin* and *woher*; as,

Where does he come from? *wo kömmt er her?*

Where do you go to? *wo gehet ihr hin?*

IV. If a Personal Pronoun happens to be in a sentence where the Adverb *obgleich* occurs, the Pronoun is to be inserted between *ob* and *gleich*; as,

Ob wir gleich Freunde waren, though we were friends.

Ob sie gleich späte kamen, though they came late.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

I. Prepositions when joined to Verbs give them quite a different signification; as,

Ich schlage, I beat; *ich schlage vor*, I propose.

Ich theile, I divide; *ich theile mit*, I communicate.

II. A

II. A Verb joined to a Preposition governs the same case as the Preposition to which it is joined; as,

Er hat mir den Brief zugesand, he has sent me the letter.

III. *Vor* and *für* are often used, by mistake, among the Germans, one for the other; but this may easily be avoided, by observing that the German *vor* answers to the word BEFORE in English; as *für* answers to the word INSTEAD, OR FOR; as,

Er that es vor meinen Augen, he did it before my eyes.

Thun sie dieses für mich, do this for me.

Ich will für sie hingehen, I will go instead of you.

IV. The Compound Prepositions *umher*, *vorher*, *vorhin*, *dahin*, *hinterher*, are often divided; as,

Er soll vor mir her gehen, he shall go before me.

Er geht um mich her, he goes round about me.

Er schleicht hinter mir her, he sneaks after me.

Da geht er hin, there he goes.

V. The Preposition *vor* governs several cases. If you ask, WHEN and WHERE? the answer is in the Dative; if you ask WHERE TO? it is the Accusative; as,

Er lebte vor dem sechsten Jahrhundert, he lived before the sixth century.

Er gehet vor seinem Hause auf und nieder, he goes up and down before his house.

Er brachte ihn vor den Richter, he carried him before the judge.

VI. The word *OF* is frequently rendered in German, by the Prepositions *in*, *zu*, or *von*; as,

Der König von Preussen, the king of Prussia.

Der Churfürst zu (von) Sachsen, the elector of Saxony.

Der König in Schweden, the king of Sweden.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

I. Conjunctions join Nouns and Verbs in the same numbers, cases and tenses; as,

Zeit und Glück sind Dinge von denen vieles abhängt, time and luck are things on which much depends.

II. Most Conjunctions are placed at the beginning of the sentence; but, *aber*, *weil*, *doch*, in the middle, because they refer to what has preceded; as,

Jene sind doch untreu geworden, however, they became faithless.

Wir könnten sie strafen, aber weil sie versprechen, &c. we could punish them, but since they promise, &c.

III. If the Conjunction *weil* begins the sentence, *so* is to follow; as, *Weil ich nicht wohl*

wohl bin, so werde ich zu Hause bleiben, as I am not well I shall stay at home: but if weil is the answer to a question, so is not required; as, Warum wollen sie zu Hause bleiben? Weil ich nicht wohl bin.

IV. The Conjunction *dass* governs the Indicative when you speak positively, but the Conjunctive Mode when any doubt is implied; as,

Wir wissen dass er ein reicher Mann ist, we know that he is a rich man.

Wir glauben dass er es hätte haben mögen, we believe that he might have had it.

V. If a sentence expresses hope, prayer, desire or promise, the Conjunction *dass* may be left out in German, as well as in English; as,

I hope you will not take it amiss, *Ich hoffe sie werden es nicht übel nehmen.*

I beg you will accept of it, *ich bitte sie wollen es annehmen.*

I promise to do all I can, *ich verspreche zu thun alles was ich kann.*

OF INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections commonly begin the sentence, but *leider!* alas! *wunder!* wonder! and *will's Gott!* please God! are placed, as in English, after other words; as,

Ach gütiger Gott! oh good God!

Aber

Aber leider! daurete dis nicht lange, but alas!
this did not last long.

Er dachte wunder was er gethan hätte! he
thought wonder what he had done!

*Nächstes Jahr, wills Gott, will ich sie wieder
sehen!* next year, please God, I shall
see you again!

CONSTRUCTION.

It is impossible to lay down rules for the proper position of each word in a sentence. Every sentence has its own turn; and the best writers, in the same language, vary in the arrangement of words. Most rules that can with propriety be laid down, are already inserted in the Syntax; and in order to shew how they should be applied, we shall give a sentence in German, and vary the disposition of it in several ways, which will more particularly point out the difference between the German and the English mode of Construction.

Let the sentence be,

1. *Ich kann nicht glauben dass die Seele sterblich sey,*
I cannot believe that the soul is mortal.

OBSERV. Here the Construction in English and German is the same; except that the Verb *sey* stands last. See Rule VII. p. 130.

2. *Kann ich es glauben dass die Seele sterblich sey?*
Can I believe that the soul is mortal? or,
Glauben

Glauben sie das die Seele sterblich sey? Do you believe that the soul is mortal?

OBSERV. The manner of asking is nearly the same in German as in English, except that the Verb in German is put at the end of the sentence.

3. *Weil es mir unmöglich ist zu glauben, das die Seele sterblich sey, so werde ich ruhig sterben,* since it is impossible for me to believe the soul to be mortal, I shall die easy.

OBSERV. The conjunction *weil*, when it begins the sentence, is always followed by the particle *so*. See p. 138, No. III. and the adverb precedes the Infinitive. See p. 135, No. I.

4. *Die vernünftigen Heiden sollen die Unsterblichkeit der Seele geglaubt haben,* the sensible men, among the Heathens, are said to have believed the immortality of the soul.

OBSERV. The difference in the Construction is here owing to the Auxiliary Verbs. See p. 129, No. VI. and p. 130, No. VII.

5. *Cicero las die Schriften des Plato, damit er sich von der Unsterblichkeit der Seele überzeugen möchte, welche jener, unter der Person des Socrates, so gut erwiesen hat als es einem Heiden möglich war,* Tully read the writings of Plato, that he might convince himself of the immortality of the soul, which the other, under the character of Socrates, has proved as well as it is possible for a Heathen.

OBSERV. The Reciprocal Verb is here separated from the Pronoun. See p. 131, No. VIII.

6. *Es jammert mich zu sehen, dass so viele junge Leute an die Unsterblichkeit so wenig gedenken.*
It grieves me to see that so many young people think so little of immortality:

OBSERV. The Construction of the Impersonal Verb is here the same in both languages; and the subsequent difference is owing to the Infinitive, which is to be placed at the end of the sentence.

7. *Die Unsterblichkeit ist vom Cato geglaubt worden.*
Immortality was believed by Cato.

OBSERV. The difference of this Construction of the Passive, is owing to the Auxiliary Verb. See p. 131, OBSERV. 3.

8. *Er zieht den Glauben der Unsterblichkeit allen andern Dingen vor.* He prefers the belief of immortality to all other things.

OBSERV. The Compound Verb is separated from its Particle. See p. 127, No. IV. 1.

9. *Da er sich von der Unsterblichkeit der Seele überzeugt hatte, starb er ohne Furcht.* Being convinced of the immortality of the soul, he died without fear; or, *überzeugt von der Unsterblichkeit der Seele, &c.*

OBSERV. This is the Construction of the Participle. See p. 133, No. II. 1.

10. *Ein von der Unsterblichkeit überzeugter Mann, hörte einen Thoren dieselbe leugnen, und hatte Mitleid mit ihm.* A man convinced of the immortality of the soul, heard a fool deny the same, and he pitied him.

OBSERV. This is the other Construction of the Participle. See p. 134, No. II. 2.

To shew the difference between German and English Construction, I shall give here a mere literal and grammatical translation of the two first chapters of the Treatise of TACITUS, on the situation, customs and people of Germany.

The English translation is GORDON'S.

THE whole of Germany is thus bounded: separated from Gaul, from Rhætia and Pannonia, by the rivers Rhine and Danube; from Sarmatia and Dacia, by mutual fear, or, high mountains: the rest is encompassed by the Ocean, which forms huge bays, and comprehends a tract of islands immense in extent: for we have lately known certain nations and kingdoms there, such as the war discovered. The Rhine

DAS ganze Germanien ist so begrenzet; es ist von Gallien von Rhætien und Panonien durch die Flüsse, den Rhein und die Donau abgesondert; von Sarmatien und Dacien durch gegenseitige Furcht und hohe Gebirge; das übrige ist vom Ocean umgeben, der weite Meerbusen bildet, und eine Reihe von Inseln in sich begreift, die unermeslich in ihrer Ausdehnung sind: denn wir haben daselbst neulich gewisse Nationen und Königreiche kennen gelernt,
rising

rising in the Rhoetian Alps from a summit altogether rocky and perpendicular; after a small winding towards the west, is lost in the northern Ocean. The Danube issues out of the mountain Abnoba, one very high, but very easy of ascent, and traversing several nations, falls by six streams into the Euxine sea; for its seventh channel is absorbed in the fens.

The Germans, I am apt to believe, derive their original from no other people, and are no wise mixed with

die uns der Krieg entdeckt hat. Der Rhein entspringt auf den Rhoetischen Alpen auf einer Spitze derselben, die ein bloßer Felsen, und sehr steil ist; nach einigen geringen Wendungen nach Westen zu, verlieret er sich in dem nördlichen Ocean. Die Donau kömmt aus dem Gebirge Abnoba, welches sehr hoch, aber sehr gemächlich zu besteigen ist, hervor, und nachdem sie durch verschiedene Nationen durchgegangen, fällt sie in sechs Strömen in die Euxinische See; denn der siebende Arm verlieret sich in den Morästen.

Die Germanier leiten, wie ich Ursach habe zu glauben, ihren Ursprung von keinem andern Volke her, und sind auf keiner-
different

different nations arriving amongst them; since anciently those who went in search of new dwellings, travelled not by land, but were carried in fleets: and into that mighty ocean so boundless, and, as I may call it, so repugnant and forbidding, ships from our world rarely enter.

Besides the dangers from a sea tempestuous, horrid and unknown, who would relinquish Asia or Africa, or Italy, to repair to Germany, a region hideous and rude, under a rigorous climate, dismal to behold or to

ley Weise mit andern Nationen die unter sie gekommen wären, vermischet: denn vor alten Zeiten reiseten diejenigen, die ausgingen um sich neue Wohnungen zu suchen, nicht zu Lande, sondern in Flotten; und in den mächtigen und weitläufigen Ocean, der, wie ich ihn wohl nennen mag, so widerpenstig und so abschreckend ist, kommen sehr selten Schiffe aus unserm Welttheile.

Geschweige der Gefahr einer stürmischen, schrecklichen und unbekannten See, wer wolte wohl Asien, Africa, oder Italien verlassen, und sich nach Germanien begeben; in ein Land das so scheuslich und unbebauet ist, und in ein so raubes Clima,
manure

manure, unless the same were his native country? In their old ballads (which among them are the only sort of registers and history), they celebrate **TUISTO**, a god sprung from the earth, and **MANNUS**, his son, as the fathers and founders of the nation. To **MANNUS** they assign three sons, after whose names so many people are called; the **INGEVONES** dwelling next the ocean; the **HERMINONES** in the middle country; and all the rest **ISTÆVONES**.

Some borrowing a warrant from the darkness

wo das Land so traurig anzusehen und zu bebauen ist, ausgenommen es wäre jemandes Vaterland? In ihren alten Barden Liedern (welche unter ihnen die einzige Gattung von Registern und Geschichten sind) preisen sie TUISTO, einen Gott der aus der Erde entsprungen ist, und MANNUS seinen Sohn, als die Väter und Stifter der Nation. Sie schreiben dem MANNUS drey Söhne zu, nach deren Namen eben so viele Völker genennet werden; die INGEVONES die nahe am Ocean wohnen; die HERMINONES in der mitte des Landes; und alle die übrigen ISTÆVONES.

Einige, die von der Finsternis des Alterthums ihre
of

of antiquity, maintain that the god had more sons; that thence came more denominations of people, the MARSIIANS, GAMBRIANS, SUEVIANS, and VANDALIANS, and that these are the name truly genuine and original.

For the rest, they affirm Germany to be a recent word lately bestowed; for that those who first passed the Rhine, and expelled the Gauls, and are now named Tungrians, were then called Germans; and thus, by degrees, the name of a tribe prevailed, not that of the nation; so that by an appellation at first occasioned by terror and conquest, they after-

Zeugnisse erborgen, behaupten dafs dieser Gott mehrere Söhne gehabt, und dafs daher mehrere Benennungen von Völkern kommen, die MARSIER, GAMBRIER, SUEVIER, und VANDALIER, und dafs dieses die ächten und ursprünglichen Namen sind.

Uebrigens behaupten sie dafs Germanien, ein neuer Name sey, der erst in spätern Zeiten aufgekommen: weil die, welche zuerst über den Rhein gingen, die Gallier vertrieben, und nun Tungrier heissen, damals Germanier genennet wurden; und also abmählig der Name einer einzigen Völkerschaft die Oberhand erhielt, nicht der von der ganzen Nation; so dafs sie lieber durch eine Be-

wards

wards chose to be distinguished, and assuming a name lately invented, were universally called Germans. They have a tradition that HERCULES also had been in their country ; and him, above all other heroes, they extol in their songs, when they advance to battle.

nennung die anfänglich durch Schrecken und Eroberung veranlassen wurde, wolten bezeichnet seyn ; und indem sie einen neuerlich erst erfundenen Namen annamen, so wurden sie allgemein Germanier genennet. Sie haben eine Ueberlieferung dafs HERCULES auch in ihrem Lande gewesen, und wenn sie zur Schlacht gehen, so erheben sie ihn über alle andere Helden, in ihren Liedern.

A SPECIMEN of GERMAN PRINT.

From GELLERT's Lectures on Morality.

Die Menschenliebe ist eigentlich nichts als das aufrichtige und kräftige Verlangen, die Wohlfahrt aller vernünftigen Geschöpfe der Erde nach unsern Kräften zu befördern, weil sie mit uns einerley göttlichen Ursprung haben, und mit uns ein Gegenstand der allgemeinen Liebe des Schöpfers sind.

Obgleich dieser Trieb in der menschlichen Natur sehr erloschen ist, so ist er doch noch vorhanden. Wir fühlen in uns ein Vermögen, Andern ohne Eigennutz zu dienen. Wir billigen und ehren gütige und edelmüthige Gesinnungen und Handlungen an Andern, wenn sie gleich nicht unsern eignen Vortheil betreffen. Wir fühlen uns beruhiget und mit einem stillen Beyfalle des Herzens belohnet, wenn wir Andern Glück, auch mit Aufopferung unserer Bequemlichkeit, befördert, sie ihrer Gefahr mit unsrer eignen entrißen, und ihr Elend durch unsre Sorgen, Bemühungen und selbst durch einen Theil unsers Glücks abgemendet oder gemildert haben. Je weniger Eigennutz wir an den allgemeinen Wohlthätern der Welt erblicken, je mehr Kräfte des Geistes, des Körpers und des Glücks ihnen ihre willigen Dienstleistungen kosten; je mehr wir wahrnehmen, daß sie keine andre Absicht, als das

O 3

Beste

Beste der Andern, gehabt, und je größer die Anzahl derer ist, um die sie sich verdient gemacht haben; desto mehr schätzen wir diese Wohlthäter. Und eben so sehr verachten wir eine Seele, der die Neigung der Menschenliebe zu fehlen scheint, und die, nur für sich besorgt, weder durch das Glück noch durch das Elend der Andern gerühret wird, wenn wir auch nicht zu ihrer Nation oder in ihr Zeitalter gehören. Alles dieses beweist, daß der Trieb der Menschenliebe ein wesentlicher und von der Hand des Schöpfers selbst eingepflanzter Trieb unsers Herzens sey.

Wir können diese moralische Empfindung durch die Kraft der Vernunft verstärken und durch die Ausübung erhöhen. Wir können uns überführen, wie heilsam diese Tugend der Ruhe der Welt, und wie angenehm sie dem Schöpfer seyn müsse: und das ist unsre Pflicht. Wir können diese moralische Neigung auf die allgemeinen und besondern Bedürfnisse der Menschen, mit denen wir igt oder künftig leben, und nach den verschiednen Verhältnissen, in denen sie mit uns durch die Geburt und Gesellschaft stehen, und nach den übrigen besondern Umständen, in denen wir uns auf dem Schauplaze des Lebens mit ihnen befinden, vorsichtig und vernünftig anwenden; und das ist die Weisheit und Klugheit, zu der uns die Menschenliebe durch ihre Absicht verbindet.

Der

Der Mensch, der mit uns glücklich werden soll, ist seiner Hauptanlage nach, eben das Geschöpf, das wir sind. Er hat Güter der Seele, Güter des Körpers und des Lebens, der Ehre, des Eigenthums. Unsere Liebe für sein Glück muß sich auf diese Güter verhältnismäßig beziehen; sie muß ein aufrichtiges Bestreben seyn, ihn nach dem Maaße, nach welchem er ihrer fähig oder bedürftig ist, in den Besitz derselben zu setzen, oder ihn darinnen zu erhalten und ihr Wachsthum zu vermehren.

Diese Neigung für sein Glück kann sich auf tausendfache Art äußern, sich dem Andern bald durch Weisheit, Rath und Ermunterungen, bald durch hilfreiche Handleistungen, bald durch den Beystand unsers Vermögens, bald durch Fürspruch, bald durch stille Beispiele, bald auch, in den Fällen des allgemeinen Besten, durch Aufopferung unsrer Gesundheit und unsers Lebens, mittheilen.

Die wahre Menschenliebe muß also eine aufrichtige Neigung gegen das Glück der Andern seyn, nicht bloß von dem Eigennutze und der Selbstliebe oder Ehrbegierde, sondern, wie bey jeder Tugend von neuem erinnert werden muß, von der Ehrfurcht und Liebe gegen den allgemeinen Vater der Menschen erzeugt werden. Sie muß eine lebendige Neigung seyn, die uns zu Bemühungen und Thaten für das Beste der Menschen immerzu ermuntert, und die bey ihren Hindernissen

nissen durch die Belohnungen des göttlichen Wohlgefallens in dieser und in einer künftigen Welt unterflüget wird. Sie muß keine bloße Aufwallung des Affects seyn, sondern durch Weisheit und Klugheit, in Rücksicht auf unsre Kräfte und die Bedürfnisse der Andern, die bald größer bald geringer sind, regieret werden.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

Page 4, line 1, 2, *Va-eter*, read *Vae-ter*. — p. 6, l. 23, the, read ye. — p. 7, l. 5 & 16, the, read ye. — p. 11, l. 11, duck, read duke. — p. 24, after line 3, insert GENERAL OBSERVATIONS; and change 3. 4. 5. into 1. 2. 3. — p. 33, l. 5, *PLURAR*, read *PLURAL*. — p. 65, l. 4 & 5, all the, read most. — *ibid.* l. 6 & 7, make some &c. read add a few observations. — pag. 115, l. 5, *schreihen* read *schreiben*.



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